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WEATHER: PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy, 40-44 (F-40-50). Thursday, possible showers. Friday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 40-50. Saturday, showers. CHANDELIER: 40-50. Sunday, cloudy. Temp. 40-50. NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy, Temp. 40-50. Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 40-50. Friday, cloudy, Temp. 40-50. Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 40-50. Sunday, cloudy, Temp. 40-50.

29,559

Major Attack Expected

Somalis Inside Ethiopia Dig In to Hold Positions

By Thomas W. Lippman

JERUSALEM, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Deep inside Ethiopia, Somali troops and guerrilla allies are digging in for a long, bitter defense against Ethiopian efforts to retake the lands seized by the Somali army.

The Somali-held strategic positions just west of the town of Marsa Pass, which controls the only real road through the mountains along the ridges of deep in the valleys, almost as far west as Harar, Somali

troops and the irregulars of the Western Somali Liberation Front are stockpiling ammunition in anticipation of a major Ethiopian offensive. They are also supplying weapons to ethnic Somalis in the civilian population.

It is beginning to look like a long war in which Somalis, although outnumbered and outgunned, will not give way easily.

The Ethiopian drive that was reported last month now is seen by Somali analysts in their capital, Mogadishu, as a softening-up operation to prepare for an all-out campaign that could still be months away.

Diplomats and foreign military experts expect a counteroffensive to concentrate on an effort to retake Afjiga, either by a frontal assault through the pass or by an air and sea assault along the coastline to the north.

Heavy Losses Foreseen
In that battle, they say, the Somalis would be expected to lose and could suffer heavy casualties. That would leave the Ethiopians, supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba, unhindered to drive on Harar, Somalia's second city, 120 miles east of here, or down across the barren Ogaden region, which they last to the Somali last year.

Most observers in Mogadishu believe that Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre wants peace negotiations before the Ethiopians either defeat the Somalis at Afjiga and in the Kara Marsa Pass or surround them and cut them off.

Observers here in the north, however, have a somewhat different picture. The Somalis here appear to be in a position to make the Ethiopian counteroffensive extremely difficult.

The Somali unit's leaders say that even if military control of the area reverts to the enemy, they and their allies will mount a long guerrilla campaign against what they see as Ethiopian occupation of Somali territory. The Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, has acknowledged that if the Somalis are forced out of the Ogaden region either through military force or through negotiation, it will not be long.

The Somalis have the advantage of holding rugged terrain that they know intimately, a sympathetic local populace and high morale. Ultimately, as the strength of the Ethiopian Army grows and its discipline is restored, those may not be enough.

Visible Intervention
But the immediate prospect here is for an extended campaign in which the Soviet and Cuban officers aiding Ethiopia will be obliged to take a highly visible part.

The Somalis admit having made some tactical withdrawals in the face of mechanized Ethiopian thrusts last month. The Somalis were pushed back from their positions in Harar after the Ethiopians reportedly lured them into a trap by pretending to retreat and the Somalis were cleared out of some of the pockets that they had held around the Ethiopian city of Dire Dawa.

Now a full-scale war is in the air. The front line is at the town of Bole, astride the main road west of the pass.

Somalia, having failed to persuade the United States and West European countries to come to its aid to halt the march of Soviet power across the Horn of Africa, is now giving much more candid accounts of what is going on in the war. The new version, in which there is no mention of an Ethiopian blitzkrieg, appears to be closer to the truth.

In a two-day tour of Jiriga and the hills to the west that took them to within 12 miles of Harar, Western news correspondents saw not one aircraft, not even an arm.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ethiopia Vows To U.S. It Won't Invade Somalia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Ethiopian government has assured the United States that Ethiopia will not invade Somalia in their clash with Somali forces, the White House announced today.

The assurances of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, head of the Ethiopian government, were given to David Aaron, President Carter's deputy national security adviser, who is visiting countries in the Horn of Africa.

Mr. Aaron also was given an Ethiopian pledge not to interfere in the internal affairs of any of Ethiopia's neighbors, the White House statement said.

Talks Impasse Not Resolved In Rhodesia

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith and representatives of three black groups remained deadlocked today over the composition of a transitional government that would lead the country to black-majority rule, with each side sticking to its demand that it have effective control during the transitional period.

A two-hour session broke up with participants reporting no progress. Mr. Smith was reported to have said at the conference that his proposal that whites and blacks share ministerial power during the shift to black rule already went beyond the preference of his white parliamentary colleagues, who had suggested that blacks be limited to deputy minister posts during the transition.

The Rhodesian leader told the black negotiators that he would discuss the issue tomorrow with the ruling Rhodesian Front party. However, a source in one of the black delegations said that Mr. Smith held out little hope that the caucus would agree to any substantial departure from his plan.

Confidence Sought
An aide to Mr. Smith said that the Prime Minister had argued that the black leaders' proposals for the transition would amount to an immediate shift to majority rule, bypassing the gradual process that he has said is essential if the confidence of the country's 270,000 whites is to be maintained.

Government spokesmen have said that it will take about a year to arrange the one-man, one-vote election that will establish a majority-rule government.

The black representatives, maintaining a common front, have told the Prime Minister that his proposals for the transitional period would fatally undermine the agreement that the conference is seeking. At today's session, several speakers were said to have insisted that a strong black role in the months ahead is essential.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

30 Injured by Quake In 2 Japanese Areas

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (AP)—Police reported 30 persons injured, four seriously, when an offshore earthquake measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale damaged buildings and roads and caused seven small landslides in central and northern Japan yesterday.

The Meteorological Agency said the center of the quake was about 25 miles off the coast of Miyagi State and about 200 miles north of here. It occurred at 1:37 p.m. and was followed by lesser shocks at 1:53 and 2 o'clock.



HELPING HAND—An RSPCA inspector setting free a sheep, which was somehow still alive after two days in an eight-foot snowdrift at a farm near Plymouth, England, where many parts of Europe were suffering from the recent snow storms. Story P. 2.

But UN Delegate Hedges Offer

Moscow to Pay Cosmos Damages

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 21 (UPI)—The Soviet Union said today it would pay for any damages caused by the crash of its Cosmos-954 nuclear-powered satellite in Canada, but that may not include the estimated \$2 million the Canadians have spent recovering the wreckage.

Yevgeny Federov, Moscow's delegate to a session of a UN subcommittee on science and technology, indicated that Moscow was annoyed that Canada had rejected an offer of Soviet assistance and turned instead to the United States.

The Russians concede that they are obligated to reimburse Canada for any damages from the Cosmos-954 crash on Jan. 24. But when asked whether Moscow would pay for the search and recovery efforts, Mr. Federov said, "I don't know."

A section of a 1968 UN agreement on the peaceful uses of outer space says, "Expenses incurred in fulfilling obligations to recover and return a space object or its component parts... shall be borne by the launching authority."

Mr. Federov indicated that Moscow may take the position that, in offering at the outset to help look for and recover the wreckage, its obligation was fulfilled.

"Our government said, 'We are ready to investigate, under your (Canada's) control, to find the pieces and determine the damage,'" Mr. Federov said.

"But the Canadians refused. They instead invited the United States. Well, all right. We are not against it, but..."

Still, Mr. Federov conceded, the issue of whether the Soviet Union should pay the recovery costs "is a legitimate question."

Canadian representatives at the UN said earlier their country was keeping "careful track" of the recovery expenses, which may amount to the summer's investigation, including the hunt. They also said that the possibility of damage from radioactive contamination must be considered.

The United States said it had no intention of seeking reimbursement from the Soviet Union for its help in the recovery.

Mr. Federov defended the use of nuclear power in spacecraft and rejected demands for strengthening precautions against the possibility of accidents such as that of Cosmos-954.

"It's not necessary to discuss the separate question of tightening controls," he said. "Agreements (to cover such problems) already exist and have already been signed."

The launching country has to compensate for damages," he said. "It's quite enough."

U.S. Supreme Court Allows Offshore Drilling in Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI)—The Supreme Court today cleared the way for the first major exploratory oil and gas drilling to begin in the Atlantic Ocean off New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

The justices turned down appeals by New York's Suffolk County and by a citizens group in Montauk, N.Y., an old stand lower court's validation of \$1.1 billion in offshore leases sold to the government on Aug. 16, 1976.

The action was a blow to environmentalists, an area residents fighting the advent of offshore drilling in the Baltimore Canyon. It was a victory for big oil companies and for the government, which sees this as a way to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

Several oil companies already have permits to begin exploratory drilling, but they voluntarily waited for the court to act before starting.

Decision to Sell
The court battle began after former Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe, following an environmental impact statement required by federal law, announced his decision to sell leases on the outer continental shelf off the New Jersey coast in Aug. 17, 1976.

Mr. Kleppe and the Ford administration wanted to accelerate offshore oil and gas leasing as planned by former President Richard Nixon to increase the domestic fuel supply.

"In the skirmish to stop the sale, environmentalists joined by the State of New York and others, obtained a preliminary injunction against the sale from U.S. District Judge Jack Weinstein on Aug. 13.

But the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals allowed it to go ahead and Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall also declined to stop it when a last-

minute application was made to him.

The administration has wanted to begin the exploration. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus said he would require another environmental impact statement before granting approval of actual oil or gas production plans in the 867,750-acre area.

The government also told the Supreme Court that Congress is expected to approve amendments providing better safety procedures before decisions on oil development are made.

A similar legal fight has been holding up a scheduled sale of oil and natural gas leases off the coast of Massachusetts, where state officials want new federal safety procedures implemented.

Police in Milan Arrest Seven As Mafia Slayings Continue

From Wire Dispatches

MILAN, Feb. 21.—Police announced today that during the weekend detectives seized seven alleged Mafia members in an apartment in a Milan suburb—three of them suspected of organizing the killing last Wednesday of a Mafia chief and two of his henchmen in Sicily.

The police said that the seven were seized as they were about to hold a convention to discuss the effects of the killing in the center of Palermo of Mafia boss Ignazio Salvo and his two aides.

One of the seven seized in the apartment, John Richard La Voti, 50, a New Yorker, had traveled from Palermo to Milan the day after the killings, the police said.

The detectives raiding the apartment found two revolvers of the type used in the three killings in Palermo.

Salvo, 71, was the Mafia chief of a poor suburb of Palermo and had been involved in gang warfare with the so-called new Mafia, whose members were trying to take over crime in his area, the police said.

In a separate development, the son of another Sicilian Mafia boss, Giuseppe (Peppino) Gardo, was found slain today at his farm near Palermo in northern Italy. He had been shot in the head several times.

The victim was identified as Baldassare Gardo, 45, who police said was a mafioso. His father, 79, is patriarch of the Mafia family that rules Monreale, a suburb of Palermo, the police said. They said the son's slaying was the latest in a long series of killings that have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

At Cyprus Airport

Force of PLO Battled Egypt's Rescue Squad

By Joseph Fitchett

NICOSIA, Feb. 21 (UPI)—A handpicked squad of Palestinian guerrillas fought alongside Cyprus National Guard forces in the Larnaca airport gun battle in which 15 members of an Egyptian commando force were killed Sunday.

Despite Cypriot officials' evasiveness on this point, it has emerged that a 12-man Palestinian unit, armed with Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifles and wearing civilian clothes, swarmed onto the runway and took part in the melee. The gunfight erupted when the commandos poured out of a plane thought to have carried an Egyptian Cabinet member and tried to rescue 16 hostages held by two Arab hijackers.

The Palestinians exact role and how many casualties they may have inflicted on the Egyptians were not yet clear today. But the appearance of unexpected opposition during Sunday's attack worsened the Egyptians' disarray, according to foreign pilots who saw the battle from nearby vantage points.

A Cypriot government spokesman said the regime had no knowledge of any Palestinian combat role at Larnaca.

PLO's Peaceful Role
Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou had said at a news conference earlier today that "the only PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) men who came to Cyprus at the request of the government were a delegation sent on (PLO chairman Yasser) Arafat's instructions in order to help convince the culprits to surrender."

He refused to divulge the exact size of the delegation, which he described as "small."

However, reliable diplomatic and local sources confirmed that Mr. Arafat sent the 12-man squad here to help Cypriot officials deal with the two hijackers—Palestinians who had murdered an Egyptian editor and taken the hostages from a Nicosia hotel to escape in a D-8 jetliner they forced authorities to put at their disposal.

The elite squad, headed by the chief of Mr. Arafat's own security unit, traveled to Cyprus aboard a Cyprus aircraft that had gone to Beirut to bring back two publicly-visible PLO delegates.

While the two assassins made a 24-hour round-trip flight to Djibouti, the secret squad stayed overnight aboard their Cyprus Airways plane. When it became clear Sunday that the commando force was returning to Cyprus with the gunmen and their hostages, the Palestinian unit was smuggled into a closed, darkened room in a terminal building.

When fighting erupted, the Palestinians involved were identified (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou at press conference in Nicosia yesterday.

Despite Appeals to Brezhnev

Belgrade Conference Heads For an Inconclusive Ending

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Hopes that the Belgrade conference reviewing European security and human rights would end with substantial new decisions strengthening détente have finally been crushed.

According to usually reliable conference sources, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has failed to respond positively to last-minute appeals for flexibility from both President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France.

Despite the introduction of a new 22-page Western proposal yesterday including new pledges on human rights, most delegates agree that there is now no chance of summing up some six months of debate in Belgrade with a detailed concluding document.

Instead they are busy at work on much slimmer draft communiqués, containing little more than a decision to meet again in Madrid in 1980.

The first delegate to recognize openly the impossibility of breaking out of the impasse caused by continued Soviet intransigence was Edouard Brunner of Switzerland, who told a plenary session that it was now unrealistic to seek a substantive document.

Negotiations now center on the form this communiqué should take. As a Western delegate remarked: "We want to cut out all the meaningless waffle about détente which the Soviet Union will no doubt try to shove in."

A two-page draft is circulating among Western delegates stating that a meeting has been held, that there has been a thorough exchange of views, and pledging once again to implement fully all the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki declaration. Besides an agreement to meet again in Madrid, the draft calls for the establishment of two working groups on scientific cooperation

and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

A draft under consideration by neutral delegations is several pages longer, but does not add much of substance.

While Western delegates are clearly disappointed at lack of agreement on a substantive document, they are stressing that this does not mean that the whole exercise has been a failure. It is argued that last fall's debate on implementation set a precedent for happiness of the individual to become a factor in multilateral negotiations.

Blow to Neutrals
The failure to produce a substantive Belgrade declaration is a much greater blow to the neutral countries who saw the conference as an alternative to big-power diplomacy. Particularly worried is Yugoslavia, for whom the conference had also been a valuable symbol of international recognition.

Although Yugoslav leaders refuse to say so in public, the response to President Tito's message to Mr. Brezhnev was evidently negative. It is understood that the Swiss delegate waited for a reaction to the French and Yugoslav initiatives before committing himself to proposing that work begin on a communiqué-type document.

French delegates have told their Western colleagues that in their opinion Mr. Brezhnev's response to President Giscard d'Estaing's message amounted to a rejection of a compromise French proposal.

Congress Chiefs Back Carter on Coal Settlement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Carter won bipartisan support from congressional leaders today to do "whatever he needs to do" to end the coal strike, according to the leaders who met with him.

Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, after meeting with Mr. Carter, said: "I think the President must do whatever he needs to do."

Mr. Carter is holding off on strong action to end the 78-day coal strike while administration officials assess mine-owner response to a tentative contract agreement reached by the United Mine Workers and a major independent producer, the P&M Coal Co.

Several of the lawmakers who met with Mr. Carter said the P&M accord gave "reasonable hope" that an industry-wide accord still can be negotiated.

The congressional leaders indicated broad-based support for presidential leadership in what they said could become a national crisis by April.

Black Rhodesians Sift Their Past to Restore Local Language, Dress

'Colonization made us ashamed of our traditions. We want to change that.'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 21 (AP)—Looking to the day when they will run the country, black Rhodesians are searching their past for African dress and language to supplant the neckties and English language brought more than 1700 years ago by white colonizers.

If some black nationalists have their way, ties, jackets, skirts and blouses will become passé and English will become a second language.

"Colonization wasn't just a political process," a black nationalist said here. "It also made us ashamed of our traditions, the way we speak, the way we dress. We want to change all that and revert to the past."

Just as Arthur Hiley's "Roots" reinforced in U.S. blacks a desire to seek their links with Africa,

the imminent prospect of a black government in Rhodesia has reawakened in local Africans a pride in their past.

"We want to bring cultural and social awareness among Zimbabweans," said Chris Mubanga, an adviser of a black nationalist leader. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Zimbabwe is the black African name for Rhodesia.

A problem facing the traditionalists is how far back to go and what to salvage.

Most urbanized, and many rural, blacks speak English and favor Western dress.

English has become a standard language in Rhodesia, bridging a gap between ethnically diverse tribes with two main languages—Shona and Ndebele—and a host of dialects. Most blacks talk to persons from other tribes in English.

Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council, one of the black nationalist movements, has ordered an investigation on creating a popular national dress when independence comes.

"A national dress... may bear little or no resemblance to a people's traditional dress," said Tsanga Shumba, a columnist for the country's only daily newspaper for blacks, the Zimbabwe Times.

"A national dress is a political

statement—a by-product of nationalism," the columnist said.

In many former French colonies, black leaders tend toward formal Western dress. In West African countries, such as Nigeria and Cameroon, the boubou—a loose flowing robe, sometimes brightly colored—is popular. In socialist Tanzania, President Julius Nyerere sets the fashion by wearing Mao-like suits. In Zambia, President Kenneth Kaunda favors the safari suit.

To many Rhodesian blacks, the national dress of blackened cloth, common throughout the rest of independent Africa—open necked dashiki shirts for the men, boubous and bandanas for the women—is appealing.

Bishop Muzorewa sometimes abandons his bishop's white collar for a boubou and crocheted hat. Nationalist leader Robert Mugabe, co-chairman of the Patriotic Front, wears the loose dashiki. Joshua Nkomo, the other Patriotic Front co-chairman, alternates between suits, an East German general's uniform and a Kaunda-style safari suit with an animal-skin hat.

The Rhodesian blacks' interest in national dress is reminiscent of efforts at cultural revival elsewhere on the continent.

In Zambia and Tanzania, after independence in the early 1960s, hordes of youths went through the streets of cities crusading against Western garb.

They confiscated women's wigs and beat up youths wearing tight trousers. Some women's miniskirts were ripped off in public.

No such taboos seem to exist in black Africa about language, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish still are official or second languages in former colonies.

In Rhodesia, Mr. Shange recently wrote that English is "a language of oppression" and urged the creation of a "Zimbabwe English" which will describe for posterity all we have been through.

Mr. Shange says the language should be a blend of the "vital elements of our souls to produce a reversion against the years we have been forced to talk like the English, eat like the English, dress, dream and die like the English."

Seoul Dissident Is Detained After Human Rights Criticisms

مكة امه الاول

Critiques Carter Proposal

Job Program Should Double, Congress Told by AFL-CIO

By Philip Shabecoff

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 21 (UPI)—The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, finding the Carter administration's economic program inadequate to the nation's employment needs, called on Congress yesterday to double the planned number of public service and public works jobs this year.

While supporting the broad goals of President Carter's tax proposals, the labor federation's executive council, currently meeting here, also asked for a sharp rollback of the Social Security payroll tax.

Meanwhile, the president of the AFL-CIO, George Meany, spoke out strongly against Mr. Carter's proposal to deplete wage and price increases through voluntary restraints. Mr. Meany said that limit wage increases and price increases to less than the average of the last two years, or the most recent contract period, would be a step toward wage and price controls.

"And we are against wage and price controls or guidelines," the 55-year-old Meany said at a news conference.

Mr. Meany added that he did not want to be "overruled" of President Carter, but said that the President would have to do much more in creating jobs. "It is laying too much on tax incentives to business to create jobs. We are in complete disagreement on that," Mr. Meany said.

In its statement yesterday, the executive council asserted that

the country would require 4 million new jobs a year for the next four years to provide work for the currently unemployed as well as those who would be joining the work force. Mr. Carter's plan to spur the economy through a tax cut, while retaining the current level of publicly funded jobs, will not be sufficient to meet this need, the council said.

Accordingly, the labor leaders asked Congress to expand existing programs and budget requests to create about a million new jobs, double the number now contemplated. The effort would require \$13.25 billion in additional spending.

At the same time, the federation called for a reduced tax-cut program of only \$10.9 billion compared to Mr. Carter's tax-out package of over \$25 billion. Most of the changes in the tax program proposed by the AFL-CIO would be the elimination of investment incentives for business and industry.

In accordance with its demand for a lessening of tax breaks for



George Meany

business, the federation reversed a previous policy and said it would support Mr. Carter's proposal to eliminate 50 per cent of the tax deduction for the business lunch.

The AFL-CIO had previously opposed the repeal of these deductions because many hotel and restaurant workers were AFL-CIO members. The council asked for a 3-year phase-in period for this proposal to alleviate any hardship for these workers.

The council also asked yesterday that some of the burden of the social security tax increase be removed by reducing the rate from the current 8.05 per cent of earnings to 6.85 per cent for the foreseeable future. The council complained that the administration's anti-inflation program "focuses on worker's pay checks" despite the fact that the last 5 years' inflation has been based on price, not wage, increases. Reducing the social security tax by \$2.5 billion for employers, \$2.5 billion for employees, \$500 million for the self-employed—would shift the tax burden away from workers, toward funding from general revenues.

Requested by Dole

Senate Holds Secret Session About Torrijos Drug Affair

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Senate, after clearing its visitors galleries and locking its doors, held a secret session today to discuss charges that Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian chief of state, has been involved in drug smuggling.

Everyone in the public and press galleries overlooking the chamber was required to leave after Vice-President Mondale said that the closed session was about to begin. A security officer dismantled two telephones in the press section, even though no one was allowed there.

About a dozen members were on the floor when the doors were closed, including Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., who had requested the session, and Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which has custody of classified

files dealing with the narcotics-trafficking allegations.

The last secret session was July 1, when the Senate debated the neutron bomb.

Canal Debate On

The closed session came as the Senate continued to debate the two treaties that would relinquish control of the Panama Canal to Panama by the year 2000.

Sen. Dole said yesterday he would move to make public the charges involving Gen. Torrijos and members of his family. His statement came after he examined a classified report on the information to be put before the closed session by the intelligence committee.

One matter alluded to when the drug allegations have been raised is a sealed federal grand jury indictment in New York City in 1971 naming Moises Torrijos, the general's brother, as having been involved in narcotics trafficking.

Moises Torrijos was not arrested and has been Panama's ambassador to Spain since 1976. His brother has been quoted as saying he would hand over the ambassador to the United States to face the drug charges if he was shown evidence to support the charges.

Egyptian's U.S. Home Target of Firebomb

ARLINGTON, Va., Feb. 21 (UPI).—A firebomb was thrown at the house of an Egyptian official of the World Bank early today causing minor damage. A group called the Jewish Committee for Concern claimed responsibility for the second such incident in a week.

Arlington fire officials said that no one was injured, but that about \$200 damage was done to the garage door at the home of Sead El-Fishaway, special assistant to the president of the World Bank.

An anonymous caller said that the group had thrown the bomb to protest a proposed sale of U.S. fighter planes to Egypt.

Soviet Marshal Honored

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (AP).—Soviet Marshal Kirill Moskalenko was awarded the Order of Lenin and his second gold star medal today for his World War II heroism and for his enhancement of the combat preparedness of troops in the postwar period, Tass said.

Carter Aide Says He Didn't Spit Drink

White House Issues Denial in Jordan Incident

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI).—The White House yesterday issued a 33-page white paper contradicting a published account of a Jan. 27 barroom incident in which presidential aide Hamilton Jordan was slapped by a young woman.

The account, in Sunday's Washington Post Magazine, asserted that Mr. Jordan was struck after spitting his drink down the woman's blouse.

"I did not say or do anything that night to any woman that was improper, and I categorically deny that I spat my drink at anyone. I did have an unpleasant encounter with a woman at the bar, but it was not precipitated by me or anything that I had done," Mr. Jordan said in a statement released by the White House.

The Washington Post stands by its story.

Reporter Rudy Maxa, the author of the article, said: "My wife and I have been acquainted with the woman in question for six years and know her to be an intelligent, professional woman."

Two Witnesses
Mr. Maxa said his version was corroborated by two witnesses—woman friend of the person who delivered the slap—and a man who was present.

The White House rebuttal issued yesterday included a brief statement by Mr. Jordan, statements by John Golden, and Jay Byk—friends of Mr. Jordan who were with him on the evening question—a 6-page statement by White House Press Secretary F. P. Powell and a 24-page statement by Daniel Marshall, a bartender at Sardisfield, the bar on the fringe of fashionable Georgetown, where the incident occurred.

There were a few heated words spoken, but no spitting," Mr. Marshall told White House.

According to the statements released yesterday, Mr. Jordan went to the bar at about 10 p.m., after attending a party for Democratic National Chairman John White and a birthday party.

He was accompanied by Mr. Golden, longtime friend who works for the Democratic National Committee.

Steak and Beer
Mr. Marshall said that Mr. Jordan was quickly surrounded by young women who wanted to be near the "celebrity." He said Mr. Jordan "wolfed down" a steak and drank a beer and two morettes-and-cream.

The women were coming up to Mr. Jordan and "woo-woo," you now what I mean?" Mr. Marshall asked.

It appeared to Mr. Marshall that one of them "got insulted" after Mr. Jordan made it clear he had "pretty much had enough of these girls falling all over him."

Mr. Marshall said his view of the slapping incident was blocked, but Mr. Golden said in his statement that he "saw a sudden move and the girl attempted to



Hamilton Jordan

strike Mr. Jordan and possibly made contact with him." The two men hastily left without paying. Mr. Marshall said Mr. Golden paid the bill three days later.

No Spitting
Mr. Beck, who said he left the bar before Mr. Jordan, said in his statement: "I did not at any time see Hamilton act in anything but a gentlemanly manner. He didn't grab any women. He certainly did not spit or throw a drink or anything like that."

He said that two women, "sitting about two or three stools down to our left," had "interrupted our conversation two or three times." He said he did not "know if the two women I saw were the two women in question."

Mr. Beck said, "I had left the

bar by the time the incident described in the story supposedly took place."

Mr. Golden, in his statement, said, "I don't even know why this girl attempted to slap him. I saw no drinks being spit, or thrown, nor did I see that he had any physical contact with this person. If either of these things had happened, I feel sure I would have seen them."

"In my opinion, Hamilton conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner throughout the evening."

See the Pyramids

The manners of Mr. Jordan, who recently separated from his wife, have caused a stir in Washington before. At a party in December, Mr. Jordan was reported to have turned to the wife of Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Chorbah, pulled at her bodice and commented: "I've always wanted to see the pyramids."

Mr. Jordan denied the report. Mr. Maxa said yesterday that his sources had told him that the bartender was at the other end of the bar when Mr. Jordan spat and therefore could not have seen anything.

Mr. Maxa's article said that Mr. Jordan had come to the bar and, after introducing himself as Harvey Phillips, attempted to strike up a conversation with an advertising copywriter.

"When he failed to distract her from a conversation with another man, Jordan filled his mouth with his drink and spewed it down the front of her blouse," the article said. The unnamed woman said that she "turned around and he spat again, over a girl's head and down my blouse. I just couldn't believe it."

"We have enjoyed the courtesy of all Lufthansa staff starting from Sydney, Australia through to Kingston, Jamaica."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



The itinerary of the passenger quoted above was Sydney - Singapore - Bombay - Frankfurt - New York - Kingston. He flew with five different Lufthansa crews.

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Daughter's Control Disputed

Will Contest for Giant Firm In Brazil Is Nearing an End

By David Vidal

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The will of the late Count Francisco Matarazzo 3d, son of the founder of a business empire worth a half-billion dollars, was clear.

It said he was leaving control of Industrias Reunidas F. Matarazzo SA—a holding company that runs a vast industrial conglomerate—in the hands of his daughter Maria Pia, at 33 the youngest of five children who include another daughter and three sons. The purpose of the unified bequest, the will said, was to preserve the cohesion of the company, one of the few private Brazilian firms large enough to compete with the multinational and state-run businesses that dominate the national economy.

The will was notarized two months and two days before the count's death, at age 77, on April 3 of last year.

But the will of the patriarch, who had been at the firm's helm for 40 years after taking over at the age of 13th children at the age of 37, is now being contested. In a dispute that has been before judges here since October—and whose resolution is expected soon—two brothers, Ernesto and Eduardo, have pitted themselves against their sister in a bid to gain control.

Some of the best-known persons in Brazilian business, law and finance have been called as witnesses in the dispute, and the stakes are high. The Matarazzo empire's interests in Brazil, the eighth biggest Western economy, include cement manufacturing, real estate, textiles, chemicals, agribusiness, mining and a large chain of supermarkets. With 31 factories employing 22,000 workers spread over nearly all of Brazil's 23 states, it is the means of livelihood for an estimated 100,000 persons.

In 1976, sales were close to \$600 million. The conglomerate is in Fortune magazine's listing of the 500 largest corporations outside the United States, although it is no longer the largest industrial enterprise in Latin America.

The empire was built upon the cornerstone of a turn-of-the-century factory that canned pork fat. This was an innovation, because until then such fat had been imported and was available only in big wooden barrels.

The business had been begun in the interior city of Sorocaba in 1881 by an immigrant who had brought his wife and two children with him from southern Italy. His native country eventually gave Matarazzo the title of count and his business came to be considered the second Brazilian state.

Today, as Brazil's eighth biggest private company, the conglomerate has the 12th biggest supermarket chain and is the fourth biggest textile maker in the country. There is also the Portland Cement plant that provides 40 per cent of the tax base of the northeastern state of Pernambuco, and other plants that turn out refined sugar, biscuits, vegetable oils, soaps and detergents, industrial acids, synthetic fibers and wool, not to mention a eucalyptus and pine plantation of a subsidiary that produces paper and cellulose.

The immigrant Francisco Matarazzo came to be known as the man with a factory for each day of the year, a total of 365. He also gave the company its reputation for going about its business discreetly, without undue publicity or other ostentation and certainly no unseemly bickering. His manner was patriarchal and this and other traits were preserved by his son.

In fact, upon the death of his father last year, Francisco Matarazzo 3d replied, when asked if he and his brothers were passed over to make way for their sister:

"In a patriarchy you don't ask questions, you just obey."

It has been only in recent years that the family permitted non-relatives to become company directors.

Also From Dispute
Like her father, who rarely gave interviews, Maria Pia Esmeralda Matarazzo has remained aloof from the fray. In the one interview she gave to a Sao Paulo newspaper, however, she was uncompromising in her determination to carry out the will, one that has made her one of the leading businesswomen in the world.

"My brothers have to learn how to read. My father left it clear in his will, as he always did in his life, that he does not believe in the success of any double administration. My father divided things almost equally among us but with the condition that control of the group should rest in my hands."

She added: "No one will change a single letter in my father's will."



American Peace Corps volunteer Jim Quigley (foreground) on Etial Atoll.

With \$42 a Week

Peace Corpsman Finds Riches on an Atoll

By Charles Hillinger

ETIAL ATOLL, Mordock Islands, Feb. 21.—A year ago Jim Quigley, 29, was pounding the pavements of San Francisco and Los Angeles looking for a job. He had no money.

Today he is the only foreigner and the richest person on this tiny speck in the Pacific. Unable to find work in California, he joined the U.S. Peace Corps, which pays him \$42 a week.

That is more money than is earned by any of the 400 Micronesians living on this lonely atoll—one mile long and the width of a football field, 3,300 miles west of Hawaii and 300 miles north of the Equator. Etial Atoll is in the eastern Caroline Islands, a United Nations trust territory. The nearest island is 35 miles away.

Mr. Quigley has been living on Etial Atoll in a small hut since last June.

"My life-style has changed considerably, to say the least," he said. "Like dining on dog. If someone told me I'd be eating barbecued dog someday, I would have told that person he was nuts."

"Here on Etial Atoll I eat dog. Everybody on Etial eats dog. You know the old saying, 'When in Rome do as the Romans do.'"

It's part of the local diet. They eat pigs and chickens, too.

Next to Mr. Quigley the highest-paid people on the atoll are nine native elementary-school teachers and Kubo, 50, the local medic. Kubo patches up minor injuries, gives shots and hands out medicine for common ailments.

Kubo and the teachers are paid \$30 a week. There are three local policemen who are paid \$1 a month.

"The policemen don't have much to do," Mr. Quigley said, adding, "Since I've been here, the only possible crimes have been a couple of missing chickens and a couple of missing coconuts. No one is certain whether the chickens were stolen or merely wandered off, nor are they sure whether someone swiped the coconuts or the owners miscounted."

"The people here have a high sense of honor. Stealing is a matter of great shame," Mr. Quigley said.

Mr. Quigley was sent to Etial to help develop an economy and advise the island government—a magistrate and six councilmen.

There are eight tiny stores, selling little more than cigarettes and tins of meat. Mr. Quigley is preparing an or-

dinance for the licensing of several new businesses, including four new stores, to serve the 400 islanders.

A gasoline station is opening—the entire operation consists of a 50-gallon drum of fuel for outboard boat motors, which are gradually replacing canoes on the atoll.

There are no roads, no vehicles, no telephones, no television sets or radios on Etial. There is no electricity, running water or indoor plumbing.

Footpaths link the only two villages on the island, snaking through the dense growth of bananas, coconut and breadfruit trees lining the white sand beaches. The only link with the outside world is a small ship that calls on the island once a month, bringing food and supplies.

"My dream," Mr. Quigley said, "is to get a wind-powered fish-freezer plant for Etial. It would cost something like \$20,000. It would give this island a small industry."

Mr. Quigley has written several organizations for information on wind-powered fish-freezer plants. Now he's trying to obtain a grant from a U.S. government agency or a private source to build the small unit.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Study Says Rules Lax on Liquefied Gas

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT).—A General Accounting Office report charging that the federal government has failed to protect

the public against the hazards of liquefied gas will be the focus of hearings this week by the House Energy and Power subcommittee.

The panel is considering legisla-

tion to improve federal regulations governing about 60 large liquefied natural gas facilities that exist or are planned throughout the United States.

The GAO report, portions of which were disclosed last month, found that such installations could suffer "catastrophic failure" as a result of a serious storm, earthquake or terrorist attack, and that federal licensing "is clearly inadequate to protect the public health and safety."

The 515-page draft report reached the following conclusions:

"It is very likely that many large liquefied energy facilities will be impacted by winds, floods or earthquakes greater than those they are designed to withstand. If a tank failed in such an event, 'it could result in a total instantaneous spill of the contained fluid.'"

"There is no reason why storage tanks in densely populated areas, holding large amounts of highly hazardous materials, should have to satisfy very much weaker standards for resistance to natural phenomena or sabotage than do nuclear plants in remote areas."

"Except when a ship is unloading at a storage site, the report said, 'the security procedures and physical barriers at liquefied energy and naphtha facilities are not adequate to deter even an untrained amateur saboteur.'"

"A major liquefied natural gas accident in a heavily populated area could cause damage of such severity that injured parties could not be fully compensated under current insurance arrangements."

"The federal government's research on the hazards of liquefied natural gas 'is fairly and will not produce timely or useful safety results.'"

A spokesman for the Energy Department, responsible for licensing liquefied natural gas facilities and conducting much of the government's safety research, said that the department had not had time to prepare its comments on the draft GAO study.

Bomb Kills Man At Venice Daily

VENICE, Feb. 21 (UPI).—A time bomb killed a nightwatchman and wrecked the editorial offices of the newspaper Il Gazzettino today in the latest incident of Italian political violence.

Police said the bomb went off on the front steps of the newspaper's office and killed Franco Bolognini, 48.

Six hours after the explosion, an anonymous telephone caller told another office of Il Gazzettino that the attack was carried out by the extreme rightist New Order urban guerrilla group that had been threatening the newspaper for months.

Manila's Chinese Oil

MANILA, Feb. 21 (UPI).—The Philippines will buy \$90 million worth of crude oil from China, Trade Secretary Francisco Quinsion announced today.

News Analysis

U.S. Lawyers Admit Not Being Indispensable

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT).—In the early 1970s, the leaders of the American Bar Association maintained that the public did not use lawyers nearly as much as it should.

Armed with a survey showing that one-third of the public never had seen a lawyer professionally and that another one-third had seen a lawyer only once, leaders of the bar advocated prepaid legal plans, similar to prepaid health plans.

But these plans have not grown as rapidly as the bar leaders had hoped. And a new survey released by the bar association shows that lawyers have been consulted for slightly less than one-third of all problems that could be considered "legal" ones.

Polity Shift

But in a major shift in policy, the American Bar Association is not saying that this figure necessarily means that the public has vast unmet legal needs. Rather than interpreting this figure as a disaster for the public or as a marvelous opportunity for lawyers, a report by the ABA's special committee to survey legal needs strongly suggests that the public does not need to consult lawyers for all these "legal" problems and may have been acting sensibly by shunning them.

The survey—probably the most comprehensive conducted of the legal profession—shows something more. It shows a public disenchanted with lawyers. In the survey, most people said that they thought lawyers charged too much, were slow in getting things done and ignored their clients' needs.

Public Relations

To counteract these negative findings, ABA officials have concluded that people should be educated as to what lawyers do. The new view is that people should not be discouraged simply to use lawyers more but rather to be told when to use them.

For example, the bar group has just published a short pamphlet.

S. Africa Says Elected Blacks Have Key Role

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 21 (AP).—South Africa declared yesterday that in government affairs it will deal only with those blacks elected to community councils in the large black township of Soweto.

The elections Saturday were boycotted by a vast majority of the blacks, who said the councils would serve only as "puppets" of the white-minority government.

There were contests in two of Soweto's 30 council districts and only 492 of 8,000 eligible voters cast ballots. Candidates in nine districts were unopposed and there were no candidates in the 19 other districts.

Black militants threw a firebomb into the home of Simon Manyani, one of the two councilors elected Saturday. Police said the bomb was thrown through a front window yesterday and caused little damage.

Students Register

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 21 (AP).—Thousands of black secondary school students registered for classes during the weekend, apparently marking the end of a six-month boycott of classes.

Some militant students have tried to keep schools closed, saying the education of blacks in Soweto was inferior to that of whites.

U.K. Embassy Denies Asylum to Peruvians

LIMA, Feb. 20 (AP).—Seven peruvians, including three children, sought political asylum yesterday in the British Embassy here, but their request was rejected, an embassy spokesman said.

The group remained the embassy reception office for about three hours, a spokesman said. They were accompanied by Peruvian police when they left. There was no information on whether the group was detained, or on the reason for their request.

N.Y. 'Cop's Cop' Takes Own Life After Drinking at Mayor's Home

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP).—A policeman who took his life with a bullet through the heart believed that his 22-year career was ruined because of charges that he took part in a drunken party while guarding the mayor's mansion, his colleagues say.

Police officials and colleagues described Patrolman Thomas Cain, 44, as "a cop's cop," solitary and serious-minded—and tortured by the possibility that his spotless service record might be damaged by the charges. He had received numerous commendations and recently had earned a master's degree in psychological counseling.

"It had a traumatic effect on him. I finally took him to a FBA lawyer who told him he had nothing to worry about. He was going to be cleared. I just wanted to quit him down, to calm Tommy down," said Patrolman James McVetty, the Patrolman's Benevolent Association representative for the area.

Patrolman Cain's suicide was discovered after he failed to report yesterday morning for a hearing into the mansion incident. A suicide note was found near his body, addressed to his sister Patricia. It described his "embarrassment" and "humiliation" over the charges.

Patrolman Cain was divorced. He had a son, 16, and a daughter, 14. His former wife has remarried.

He and two other policemen were under investigation on charges of raiding the mansion's liquor supply early on Jan. 20 while assigned to the mansion's guardhouse.

Phone calls to the guardhouse, authorities said, met with "lots of laughter and a lot of obscenity." An anonymous letter to police officials charged the three were too drunk to sign out when their shifts ended.

The American Lawyer: How to Choose and Use One. The 228,000-member association hopes to distribute hundreds of thousands of copies of the pamphlet, which offers such advice as "a lawyer can often be of great help to you" and "there are instances, of course, when it is not necessary and even silly to use a lawyer."

Advertising Pitches
This sales pitch comes at a time when there is a begrudging acceptance of advertising by lawyers. However, the organized bar is unhappy about individual advertising. It favors general institutional advertising, explaining to the public what a lawyer does and how a lawyer can help to solve a problem.

Unquestionably, many things that lawyers can do are being left undone, but it also appears from the survey that the public is relatively sophisticated in understanding the nature of legal problems.

Washington, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has organized a "fraud squad" to detect and investigate suspected cases of bank fraud.

Controller John Heimann told the Treasury Department yesterday in Port Worth that the unit is in keeping with the Carter administration's stated goal of thwarting "white collar" crime. The comptroller's office is charged with regulating the 14,700 nationally chartered commercial banks.

Last month, 30 bank examiners each with 10 to 15 years of experience, were brought to Washington for a weeklong seminar on bank fraud. They were lectured on mail fraud, organized crime, stolen securities, loan abuse and general bank fraud. Representatives of federal agencies, including the justice and treasury departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Organized Crime Strike Force, met with the examiners to discuss areas of concern and improve coordination.

Robert Serrino, director of the OCC's enforcement division, called the seminar "a first step" toward developing specialists to handle special examinations involving potential fraud.

"Our first session sensitized examiners to spotting fraud, informed them about the way in which a chain of evidence in a case could be preserved," said Mr. Serrino, who has been advocating such a unit for several years.

Mr. Heimann and Mr. Serrino agreed that improved coordination between federal agencies and the comptroller's office is one of the major potential benefits of the new unit. Cooperation of this sort is essential, according to OCC officials, because the comptroller's office makes referrals of suspected criminal activities in banks to local U.S. attorneys and to the Justice Department for action.

Mr. Heimann did not say how much the agency would spend on its new detection unit, nor could Mr. Serrino provide an estimate.

"I think it will depend on the needs of the agency," Mr. Serrino said.

The squad represents one several steps the agency taken recently to upgrade bank surveillance and examination procedures. In the past, frequently was criticized for regulation and too few adequately trained specialized examiners.

Gen. Pyotr Alexandrov
MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. Pyotr N. Alexandrov, a senior Soviet Defense Ministry political officer, has died, the Soviet press reported today.

A World War II combat veteran, Gen. Alexandrov had served since 1973 as deputy chief of political affairs in the Defense Ministry.

Belkoth R. Shenoy
NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (AP).—Belkoth R. Shenoy, 73, noted Indian economist and financial expert who served as director of the Economics Research Center in New Delhi, died yesterday.

Léon Hannotte
NIVELLE, Belgium, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Former Belgian government minister Léon Hannotte, 55, died today on his way to a hospital after a car accident, police said.

Mr. Hannotte was a member of Belgium's third largest political party, the center-right Progressive Liberals, and was minister for the middle classes—a portfolio dealing with the self-employed—from July, 1976, to June of last year in a coalition headed by Belgian premier Leo Tindemans.

Cuban Program On Repatriation To U.S. Speeded

HAVANA, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Cubans with dual U.S. citizenship and their families will fly to the United States aboard a chartered plane soon under a stepped-up repatriation program, according to U.S. diplomats here.

The 128, many of whom have waited for years to be processed for repatriation, may leave here as early as the end of this month, diplomats here told the Los Angeles Times.

The repatriation program was accelerated by the U.S. interest section here, which opened on Sept. 1—the same time that Cuba opened an interest section in Washington.

The program reflects a spirit of closer cooperation between the two countries in a humanitarian area at a time when relations have been strained by the buildup of Cuban military forces in Ethiopia and other African countries.

"We're able to do this rather quickly because the Cubans are really bustling to help us," a staff member at the U.S. interest section said.

Rebels Abduct 3 in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Muslim rebels kidnapped a military officer, a town mayor and a Muslim high priest in the southern Philippines and demanded a \$12,000 ransom for their release, military sources reported yesterday.

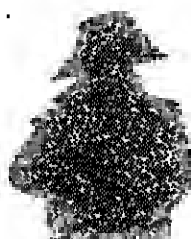
The kidnapping occurred Thursday outside the capital of Jolo Island, 160 kilometers west of the port city, while the group was inspecting an electric power project.

Jolo Island has been the scene of an unsuccessful government operation to capture Muslim rebel leader Usman Sal, who allegedly was responsible for the massacre of 24 army generals and 34 of his men last October.

U.K. Names Envoy

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Iain Sutherland, 32, a career diplomat, will be Britain's new ambassador to Greece, the Foreign Office has announced.

Why so many Courvoisier drinkers are Herald Tribune readers.



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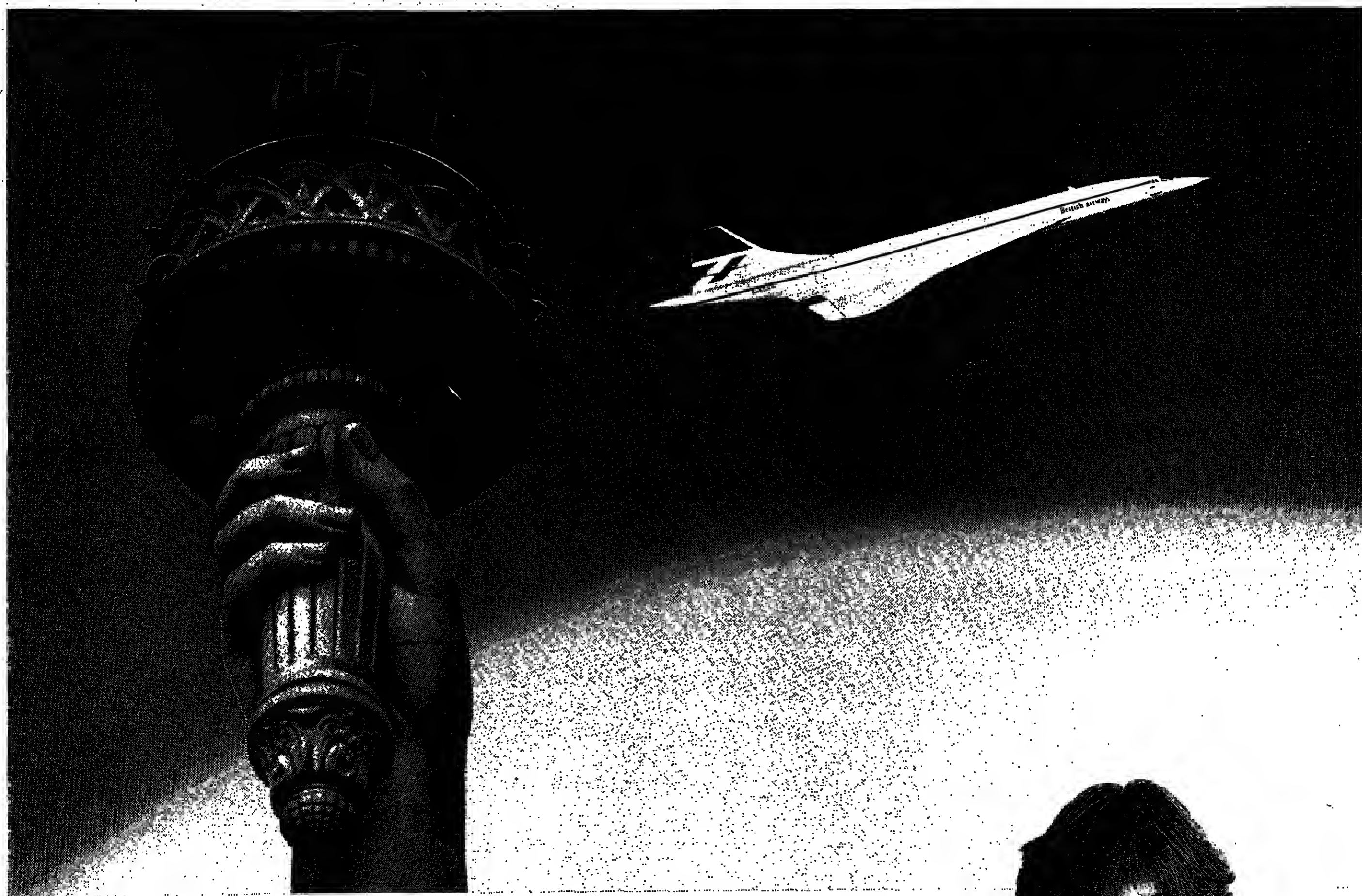
No wonder so many Courvoisier drinkers are Herald Tribune readers.

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Winter With a Bite

This has been a very rough winter, from California's Pacific Coast to the Alps. The United States is estimating its cost in the billions; much of that derives from floods that heavy rains brought to the once drought-stricken West Coast and from high tides and stormy seas that ravaged the East Coast. But the most prominent and widespread feature of this winter has been snow. Successive falls of the white flakes—so beautiful singly, so grim when massed on highways and railroads—have dominated much of the United States and of Western Europe.

Climatologists do not believe this is evidence of some imminent catastrophic weather change—an ice age or the reverse. But when consulted by Washington agencies they differed sharply about what might happen later. Some emphasize the increasing pollution by carbon dioxide, which promotes heat; others the smoke and dust that enhances cold. These contentions would, in effect, make weather changes an example of the environment striking back at those who inhabit it.

But there are other influences on climate over which man has little control. There is dust from desert areas and smoke exuded from volcanoes—the number of recent volcanic eruptions, for example, has been cited as a possible cause of this cold winter. And then there are sunspots and perhaps some sheer environmental onerousness that science has still to pin down.

Yet of late it has been common for con-

servationists and nature lovers generally to blame all environmental threats on mankind. He breaks the prairies and, when drought comes, dust storms follow. He dams streams and dumps garbage or polluted water from factories and energy plants into the sea. He cuts down forests and kills off endangered species. He drives automobiles, which help make smog.

All these and many more are evils which man's proliferation have inflicted on man's earth. It is too romantic, however, to see nature only as so many poets have presented her, as a warm, soft mother whose love man can enjoy—if he deserves it. There is something to be said as well for Tennyson's appraisal of nature as "red in tooth and claw." Now those claws are mostly white (although stained with mud along the coasts) but they can rend and slay.

So it would clearly be well if men were to spend less time fighting other men and united for a serious effort to live within their unstable environment. This does not mean the earth should be regarded as a museum or a park. Man—and there are millions on millions of him—must survive as well as, say, a fur seal, and he needs much from the world that it is not always willing to give. So the effort must be not only united but practical, as practical in its use of resources as an Eskimo's use of snow, or a Tahitian's of palm trees, for their housing. Nature can be generous—but it can be brutal. The one quality must be used by man to defend himself against the other.

From Entebbe to Larnaca

Students of "unconventional warfare" the world over will spend days trying to explain all that went wrong with the Egyptian commando descent on Cyprus's Larnaca airport Sunday evening. No matter who was responsible for the tragic quarrel between Egyptian and Cypriot authorities, however, the Egyptians accomplished what they came for, at a terrible price to themselves. They obtained the release of 15 hostages held in a Cyprus Airways jet and made certain that their captors—two Palestinians who had murdered Youssef Sehal, the editor of Egypt's leading newspaper, Al Ahram—did not escape.

Airborne assaults, like the Israeli raid at Entebbe in 1976 and the West German attack at Mogadishu last year, are difficult and dangerous. Because their tactics become known, each successive rescue operation is more risky than the last. The Entebbe raid succeeded because of flawless planning and the complete surprise that came from its being the first such effort; resistance by the unprepared Ugandan Army was feeble. At Mogadishu, the West Germans had the full cooperation of the government of Somalia. The Egyptians at Larnaca had the worst of both worlds. The Cypriots were told that a plane was coming, but apparently never consented to a military operation. When the Egyptians pressed on, they faced the misplaced units of the tough Cypriot National Guard. Fifteen Egyptian commandos died under Cypriot fire.

If the Egyptians erred, it was in striking too soon. The Entebbe and Mogadishu raids occurred after days of fruitless bargaining

with the hijackers. The Larnaca raid occurred a mere half hour after the captive plane had returned to Cyprus from a futile search for asylum in the Arab world. The Cypriot authorities had just begun their effort to win the release of the hostages. Cairo feared—apparently with some reason—that release was being purchased at the price of liberty for the assassins. Unlike the Israelis and the West Germans, who sought first to free their hostage countrymen and only second to punish the captors, the Egyptians were determined to do both. The wave of anger that swept Egypt after Sehal's murder showed the strength of that determination.

There were two more hopeful aspects to Sunday's tragic events. One was that no government—not even Libya—would grant asylum to the hijackers. After rebuff by three countries (Djibouti allowed them to refuel, but not to stay), they had to return to Cyprus. The second was the Palestine Liberation Organization's forthright condemnation of the two Palestinian gunmen who murdered Sehal. The PLO apparently went so far as to send its own rescue-commandos to Cyprus, but they deferred to Cypriot objections.

The final chapter in this grim episode will be written by the Cypriots. They have charged the two gunmen with murder, and the world will watch to see that they deal with them justly. The way for any country to guard against an invasion like Sunday's is to demonstrate that no political considerations will obstruct its dealings with terrorism.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

A Dark Blot

This (on the release of state papers concerning the forcible repatriation of Russian and Soviet citizens, prisoners of war and displaced persons at the end of World War II) is one of the darkest blots on the British record. . . . Some committed suicide rather than return. Many were murdered the moment they reached Soviet soil. Many more died in appalling conditions. A few survived. . . . (There was) cold blindness by the British politicians and officials who sent them to their fate. . . . It is a story of wrong assessments leading to wrong decisions which were then carried out with heartless and unnecessary rigidity. There were also attempts to conceal what was happening from the public, from ministers and from Parliament. It is this last point which makes necessary not only a moral and historical evaluation but also a more formal re-examination. . . .

The whole episode is not just a bit of tragic history best forgotten. The facts are a matter of public concern because they involve the public policies of this country and the way these policies were arrived at and implemented. . . . They provide a valuable reminder of the dangers of excluding elementary considerations of justice and humanity from the conduct of diplomacy in the

misguided belief that this can serve the national interest.

—From the Times (London).

Peking-Tokyo Trade Pact

The most immediately striking aspect of the new \$20-billion two-way trade agreement between China and Japan is that the Chinese leadership now has the confidence and authority to make long-term commitments which run against the grain of much recent policy on the export of natural resources and the purchase of foreign technology. . . . The agreement also reflects Japan's confidence that the new Chinese leadership has the power to carry it through. . . .

It is the Russians who have most reason to be worried by the new deal with Japan. For the agreement promises an unwelcome increase in China's industrial strength and could pave the way for a Japan-China treaty in which the Chinese are anxious to insert an anti-Soviet clause that would stipulate that the two sides would oppose the attempts of another power—the Soviet Union—to seek hegemony in the region. . . .

The Japanese will be establishing their presence in a great trading center that could become immensely valuable if China does fulfill its ambition of becoming a major industrial power.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

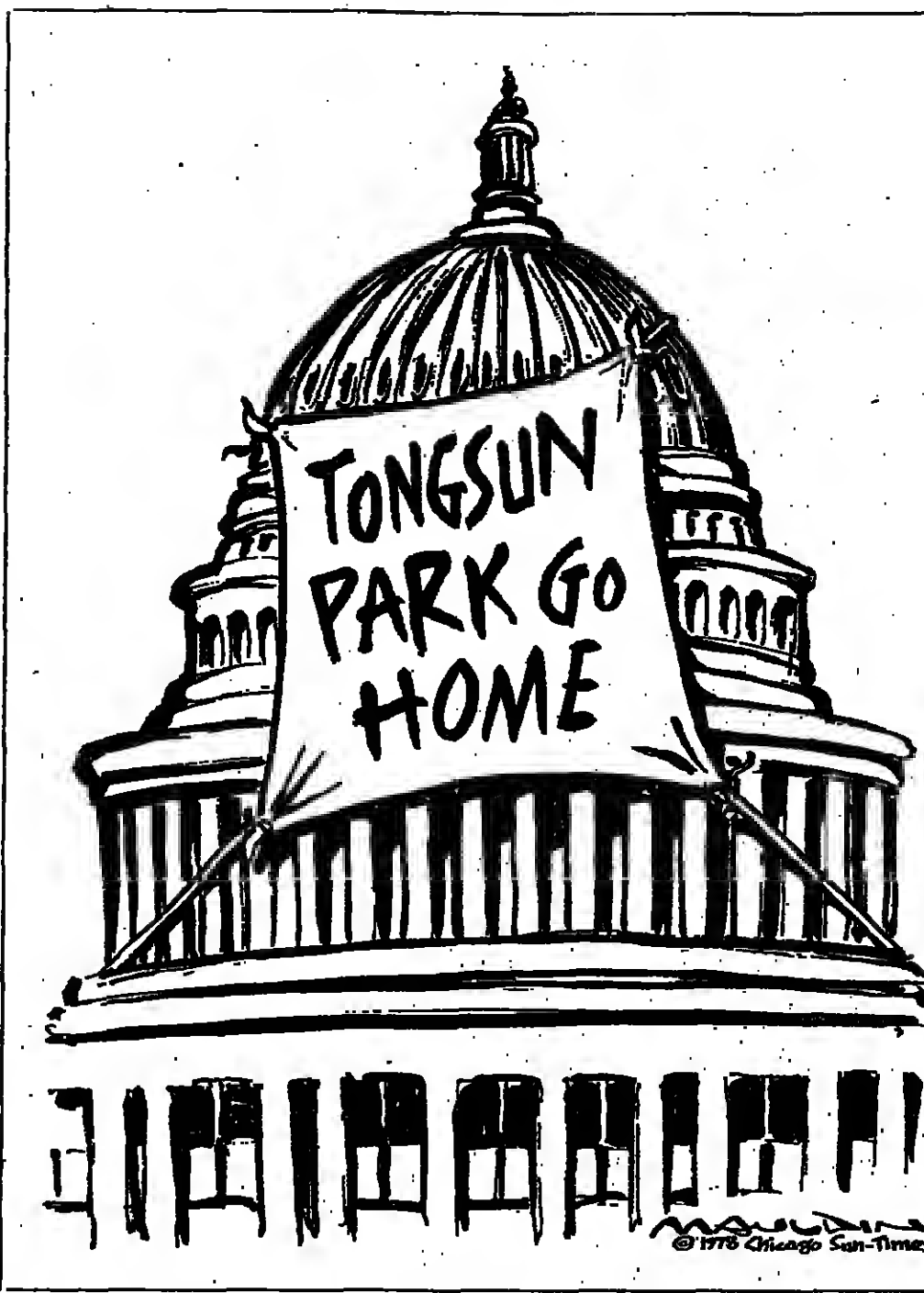
February 22, 1903

LONDON—Automobilists who have paid for chickens which they have run over will be interested in the following story that happened this week. An automobilist ran over a chicken. The bird was not hurt, but he gave the old woman who owned it a shakedown, and in return she told him a secret. "When I want a pullet killed, I send them into the road and as like as not it's killed and paid for, and I has my pullet into the bargain."

Fifty Years Ago

February 22, 1928

HOLLYWOOD—There were several items of interest that emerged from the film capital yesterday. When Dolores Del Rio's new starring vehicle, "Ramona," comes to the screen, film audiences will be greeted for the first time with dark titles on a light background. Also, Cecil DeMille was elected president of the Association of Motion Picture Producers at the organization's annual meeting here. Other officers will be elected tomorrow.



Haldeman's Chinese Puzzle

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—With a little ingenuity, it should be possible to determine how a pack of lies is turned into a pile of nuclear bombs in H.R. Haldeman's latest account of his years with Richard Nixon. The attempt to penetrate the mystery is of immediate importance, because the Kremlin has taken the unusual step of issuing a whole series of quick denials of Haldeman's claims, each denial more authoritative than the last, ending with a full-blown statement by Press Secretary F. R. C. Kennedy.

The Kremlin does not usually bother to issue official denials of all the stories about its supposed plans and intentions that are published by the world press virtually every day. This time, however, it reacted both promptly and firmly to a story that does not concern even its present plans, but supposed intention to attack China which it is said to have harbored nearly nine years ago. Obviously, the urgency with which it treated Haldeman's story is dictated by considerations of high policy. But what are they?

'Saving the Peace'

Before one can attempt to answer, one must try to establish to what extent—if any—the Haldeman story is true. He credits Nixon with saving the peace of the world in "the most dangerous confrontation that this nation has ever faced." In 1969, he says, after the Kremlin made several overtures to the United States to join in a surprise strike against China, the Soviet Union's nuclear-armed divisions moved to within two miles of the border and threatened to attack China's nuclear plants. But a Nixon-Kissinger stratagem caused the Kremlin to fear that the United States and China might join together against the Soviet Union, and this caused it to withdraw its forces. Or so Haldeman says.

This is where the pile of nuclear bombs comes in—to be precise, hundreds of Soviet nuclear warheads stacked in piles along the Chinese border, which, according to Haldeman, were observed by U.S. aerial reconnaissance. It is unfortunate for Haldeman's credibility that the Russians don't just stack their nuclear warheads in piles where they can be observed from the air, but in highly secure underground shelters.

As for his claim that the Kremlin had repeatedly invited Washington to join the Soviet Union in a "surprise" strike against China, there is, paradoxically, just enough truth in it to prove it a lie. Soviet activity on this front proceeded along two routes, using both diplomatic and intelligence channels.

Joint Action

On the diplomatic front, Soviet representatives at the SALT talks proposed secretly to their U.S. counterparts that the two countries should conclude an agreement directed against possible action by any third nuclear power. China was not named, but the Soviet intention was obvious. If the Soviet Union and the United States should learn, Moscow proposed, of any plans for "provocative" action or attack by another nuclear power, they would then take joint steps to prevent such action. But if this proved too late, Moscow proposed, they should then take joint retaliatory action to punish the guilty party.

On the surface this may seem to come close to what Haldeman

is talking about—but not close enough to make his story credible. Moscow was not inviting the United States to act jointly here and now against China, as Haldeman says, but was proposing a formal agreement that the two should act jointly in certain specific circumstances which, by any stretch of the imagination, seemed extremely remote even then. The Soviet proposal was promptly rejected by the United States.

At other times, acting through intelligence channels which Moscow normally used to plant information on the West—and which were well known to the West as such—Soviet agents sought to convey the impression that Moscow might be ready to undertake a surgical strike to "take out" China's nuclear installations if the United States was prepared to look the other way. The whole series of conversations and contacts through which this impression was conveyed was obviously orchestrated, very carefully and very deliberately, from Moscow.

But the manner in which this was done suggests that the Kremlin's intention was quite different from that conveyed by its agents. Many Western intelligence agencies indeed took the Kremlin signals at their face value, predicted an impending Soviet nuclear strike against China—and one U.S. agency went so far as to say that it would occur within the next six months. The Kremlin's real intention, however, in spreading the word around the world, was to frighten the Chinese—who had been showing considerable lack of restraint in acting more responsibly. Indeed, Peking soon took the hint, and moderated its conduct.

The deception operation mounted by the Kremlin was extremely well thought out and executed with great skill—so much so that the troop movements and other related activities, then combined with the "signals" sent out by Moscow, caused even Henry Kissinger to lend his own authority to the more alarmist interpretation of the Kremlin's intentions. But Kissinger's own designs—as

both his admirers and detractors would acknowledge—could be even more devious than Moscow's. My own view is that he did not seriously believe that the Soviet Union was about to attack China—but he nevertheless authorized Richard Helms, then the director of intelligence, to send a public signal back to Moscow. Helms's message—which would, of course, also have been heard in Peking—said in effect that if Moscow really thought of attacking China, then the United States did not think this was a good idea.

In this way, Kissinger had played along with Moscow by appearing to take its threats seriously and helping it to moderate Peking's behavior. He also gained a good deal of credit with Peking—which had been resisting his suggestions for a Nixon visit to China. Finally, China, too, gained something for the Soviet Union had now been told by the United States to cool it. It was one of those rare historical situations when three powers engaged in a triangular game appear to act against each other while in effect each is helping the others.

Came Goes On

Today the triangular game continues, though with different actors. In my view, shared by virtually no one else in the West, Moscow and Peking are now trying to reach an understanding—while on the surface they continue to abuse each other with all the verve and venom they are capable of. The Haldeman reminder that the Kremlin at one time appeared to contemplate a nuclear strike against China has come, in my view, at a most delicate time, when one Peking faction favors a reconciliation with the Soviet Union while the other opposes it. The Haldeman reminder, regardless of its lack of validity, could be used by the anti-Moscow faction in Peking to argue that China must make no deal with a country which once threatened a nuclear strike against it. Hence the emphasis and authority with which Moscow has hastened to deny repeatedly Haldeman's story of nearly nine years ago.

Letters

The Tax Burden

U.S. Treasury Finds Rich Get Most Breaks—JBT, Feb. 14.

The poor get greater tax breaks than the rich, this study shows—Especially on investments which most everybody knows.

The poor, of course, do not invest; But if they ever do, it's possible that they might just expect some tax breaks, too.

And if such breaks were not allowed, Those filthy wealthy slobs, The rich, might just invest less and The poor have fewer jobs.

WALTER WEIR.

Sadat and Carter

I refer to Fouad Ajami's "Inter-Arab Struggle for Palestine" (JBT, Feb. 7) and note his conclusion, "Having played his lone card in such a dramatic manner, Mr. Sadat now had to be reminded by Mr. Carter that patience is a virtue and to be advised that his performances have run their course."

One would have expected somebody to remind someone in this context, not of patience and the virtues of waiting time, but of the basic element of human rights involved in the issue. It seems that Mr. Carter's own human rights call has also run its very short course and that he cannot say a word about the subject in relation to Palestine.

We have read about the President's report to Congress on human rights in 107 countries which receive U.S. aid. We learned about the chapter on Cyprus. It would be very interesting indeed to know if the President had anything to say about the biggest recipient of U.S. aid, Israel, and whether the President or Congress can do anything about repatriating a single Palestinian deprived of home during and after the wars of 1948, '56, '67 and '73. . . . The United States appears unable to go as far as saying what it really wants in the Middle East or what it can do. One wonders whether Mr. Sadat was able to see that for himself in Camp David!

IBRAHIM ABU NAB.

Nicosia.

Kissinger's Words

From the JBT of Feb. 13: "Mr. Kissinger said at a news con-

Michael Dobbs

From Belgrade:

Why have the authorities invested so much effort in bringing a pro-Soviet sympathizer to trial. . . .

BELGRADE—As world capitals go, Belgrade is neither strikingly beautiful nor culturally well endowed. But as a center for gossip and intrigue, it comes near the top of the field. Despite 33 years of puritanical Communist rule, this sprawling city at the confluence of the Danube and Sava Rivers remains a Balkan capital—with all the suggestive atmosphere that term implies.

Patrons of Belgrade's crowded restaurants and coffee bars are never at a loss for conversation, but right now they have a particularly tantalizing mystery to argue over. It concerns a prominent émigré politician with pro-Soviet sympathies, Miroslav Perovic, who turned up as if by magic in a Yugoslav jail after vanishing from a foreign country.

As yet, Yugoslav officials have failed to contradict Perovic's own version of events, bizarre though they are. In a prison interview with his lawyer, he claimed that he had been kidnapped in Switzerland by a gang of thugs desiring themselves as members of an Italian Fascist organization, and smuggled back to Yugoslavia in the trunk of a car.

Arrested

Once in Yugoslavia, he alleged that he was arrested by a uniformed policeman and charged with plotting against the state and being the chief organizer of an illegal Communist party dedicated to the overthrow of President Tito.

Accompanied by a wealth of evidence about pro-Soviet activity in Yugoslavia, Perovic's trial will almost certainly prove embarrassing to already strained relations with Moscow. The question now being asked here is why have the Yugoslav authorities invested so much effort in bringing him to trial—at the same time as arguing that he is a political daydreamer of no importance.

Answering that question involves examining many different theories, all of which shed insights into the way Yugoslavia is run. Ideally, everybody has his own pet explanation. What follows is a selection of some of the hypotheses which have been advanced over the last few weeks.

One theory making the rounds should be mentioned in order to be rejected immediately: The idea that Perovic's arrest was the work of uncontrolled elements in the Yugoslav secret police acting beyond their instructions. The Perovic affair fits so well into a pattern of Yugoslav clandestine operations in Europe over the last few years that it must clearly have been approved, even planned, at the highest level.

Abducted

Two years ago, the prominent pro-Soviet dissident Vladimir Dapcevic claimed at his trial that he had been kidnapped by the Yugoslav secret police while on a visit to Bucharest. And just a few weeks after the official announcement of Perovic's arrest last November, it became known that another prominent anti-Communist, Bogdan Jovicic, had also mysteriously found his way into a Yugoslav jail.

Dapcevic, Perovic, and Jovicic have much in common. They were all imprisoned in Yugoslavia in 1948 after taking Stalin's side in the dispute which led to Tito's expulsion from the Cominform in 1948. Annihilated in 1956 during a thaw in Soviet-Yugoslav relations, they escaped to Albania two years later after dramatically shooting their way across the border. In 1960, they moved to the Ukrainian city of Kiev where they became respon-

sible for a steady stream of Tito propaganda.

Yugoslav undercover activity abroad is not confined to "Cominformists," the local pro-Soviet dissidents. European cities from Paris to Stockholm have been the scene of killings involving Yugoslav nationals, at times approved by a state of gang warfare between pro and anti-Tito forces. Times have included Yugoslav diplomats, secret agents, exiles of varying persuasions from Croatian nationalist to Serbian royalists.

Publicity

The difference seems to be while rightist extremists quietly eliminated, action against pro-Soviet exiles is directed towards putting them on trial in Yugoslavia—a move virtually guaranteed to ensure world publicity.

The first plausible explanation for Perovic's arrest is that it intended to demonstrate the real Yugoslav authorities. A senior Western diplomat marked: "The government feels very strongly that any who has ever been a Yugoslav is theirs—wherever he is whatever nationality he presently possesses. The off view is once a Yugoslav, ah a Yugoslav."

The publicity given to Perovic trial will remind those of his porters at liberty abroad that arms of Yugoslav justice are exceedingly long. It is also, doubt, intended to discourage handful of pro-Soviet hardliners in Yugoslavia from imagining that anything will change the death of 83-year-old Marshal Tito.

Plausible theory No. 2 is that by putting Perovic and Jovicic on trial, the Yugoslavs are gaged in sending some not-so-subtle messages to the Russian. Although Soviet diplomats, I care to deny any link to "Cominformists," privately it are understood to have expressed dismay at the Yugoslav action against people "who were warring for better relations between our two countries."

A Barometer

The activities of the pro-Soviet émigrés abroad have been recurring issue in Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Although of diminishing importance themselves, it can be a valuable barometer, however each country really has about the other. When relations are good, nothing much is heard of them; when one side wags to pick a quarrel, the exiles of provide a suitable pretext.

Over the last few months, it have been definite strains between Moscow and Belgrade. Yugoslav press has carried unusual number of articles critical of the Soviet Union, concentrating in particular on 50 meddling in Africa and attacks the independence of West Communist parties. Conscious Yugoslav's role as the Communist country to break at from the Soviet Union and leadership of the nonaligned movement, the conspiracy risks in Belgrade no doubt as a plot directed against the selves.

By accident or design, Perovic trial will also take place shortly before the 11th congress of Yugoslav League of Communists. Party congress are traditionally a time for the future political course of the country. The message of year will be that Yugoslavia's internal and external policies, clearly established—and fore powers interfere with them their peril.

The final possible explanation for the effort invested in bringing Perovic to trial is rather personal—but one which goes to the heart of the Balkan puzzle: "One of the most important words in the Serbo-Croat is *gnaj*, it means that anyone wrongs you, you have even with him—no matter how long it may take you." Exactly 30 years after opposition Tito for his defiance of Stalin Perovic is learning the less that, the new Communist or in Yugoslavia, notwithstanding *gnaj* is as strong as ever.

Huge Capital Inflow

Hydroelectric Projects Bring Boom to Paraguay Business

By David Vidal

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 21 (NYT).—From noon till 3, this capital city of many early risers goes back to sleep again.

The stylish shops along Palma, the main commercial street, disappear behind shutters that guard plentiful supplies of consumer goods: French perfume, Scotch whisky, U.S. cigarettes and Japanese electronic equipment—goods that are often unavailable or prohibitively expensive for tourists from bigger cities such as Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

The sudden siesta, quiet under temperatures that may reach 100 degrees at this time of year shows that the afternoon break is taken seriously. But one should not be misled, for behind this traditional and necessary slumber there is a boom. Money that once flowed into the economy by the hundreds of thousands of dollars is now flowing in by the millions—and soon it will be the billions—as Brazil and Argentina invest in huge hydroelectric projects.

Reaping the Benefits
Asuncion, a city of 450,000 inhabitants who speak the indigenous Guaraní language, Guaraní, and Spanish with equal ease, is reaping the benefits of this windfall.

About 200 miles to the east, Brazil is pushing along in partnership with this once-neglected country of 25 million inhabitants on a project to make Itaipu, an undertaking costing \$10 billion, the world's biggest dam by the mid 1980s. To the south, Argentina has just approved a \$60-million budget for joint construction of the Yacretá dam. While it will be far smaller than Itaipu, it will develop close to two-thirds of the electricity currently produced in Argentina.

The net inflow of capital from the joint projects amounted to almost \$80 million in 1976. By

comparison, Paraguay's foreign reserves then totaled \$158 million; last year, they nearly doubled to \$300 million while imports and exports grew by half.

There is word here that the hundreds of thousands of Paraguayans who had preferred to live in Argentina, a richer and once more stable country, have begun to flow back. The capital city is one of the few in Latin America that do not have a major ring of slums. Some maintain that this is because the poor in the interior speak only Guaraní and cannot get along in Spanish, so they stay home; others say that the economic attraction of other cities is just not there in the case of Asuncion and that job hunters prefer to go to Puerto Presidente Stroessner, on the Paraguayan side across from Itaipu. Whatever the reason, there is a shortage of skilled labor.

The new capital has had an impact on all business. Along the street named Republica Argentina, residents say, sumptuous homes have sprouted during the last five years. More are under construction on almost every block of the well-to-do residential area. The number of income-tax payers has doubled since 1972 and the government's overall receipts grew by half last year.

Over a seven-year period, the state airline, Lineas Aeras Paraguayas, has reported that the sale of tickets to and from Asuncion has sextupled, and it has just announced that its fleet of three Lockheed Electras will soon be expanded to include a McDonnell Douglas DC-8, providing a direct connection to the United States on a national carrier. "The end of one cycle and the beginning of the next," its manager said.

Boom Hides Repression

If the siesta can mask the boom, the boom can hide repression. In some dissident corners of Asuncion, one is told that Emboscada, prison, 30 miles northeast of here, which has a capacity of 150, was holding 400 prisoners last year.

According to Roman Catholic Church sources, the figure has since fallen to 173, including five mothers held with seven of their children, four of them born in the prison. The prisoners, a majority jailed for a year with no charges brought against them, are held for political reasons, many in connection with the government's announced discovery of a subversive plot.

A discipline of fear, barely perceptible because "here we have 20 years of training," according to a resident, gives the capital an atmosphere of peace and order—a constant theme of official propaganda—superimposed on that of the boom.

President Alfredo Stroessner has, predictably, been re-elected to his sixth five-year term since 1954. In some polling places a



President Alfredo Stroessner

week ago foreign observers noted that no ballots for the opposition candidates were available and in others that the ballot boxes were not sealed.

The next day, Gen. Stroessner, addressing foreign reporters invited to the presidential palace, said: "You have seen order. The country is living in peace and in progress. Here there is peace and order, and we always look out for the peace and the tranquility of the people."

This message is repeated over and over. The airport bears the President's name and most of its walls have his portrait. The sugar packets distributed by the state airline say: "The peace and well-being of the inhabitants of Paraguay are the major concerns of the government of President Stroessner." And the pepper packet adds: "Enjoy the hospitality of Paraguay, land of peace."

Along Palma Street the image of the 65-year-old dictator hangs on the columns of most buildings, producing the effect of a magic mirror that multiplies an image. And in the evenings, the neon sign on the roof of the National Development Bank blinks out "Peace, work and well-being with Stroessner" over the Plaza of the Heroes.

U.S., Russia End Round of Talks On Indian Ocean

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The fourth round of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on ways to limit their military activities in the Indian Ocean have ended on a cooler note than did the earlier sessions.

A joint statement issued today by the two powers after their latest discussions that ended in Bern on Friday said that the date for a resumption of the talks "would be fixed by mutual agreement."

This contrasted sharply with the assurance the two sides gave after their third round, also in Bern, in December that they would meet again at an "early date."

The distinctly cooler tone of today's statement is understood to reflect U.S. displeasure with the active Soviet role in the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia in the Horn of Africa.

Japanese Women Ask Law Change

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (AP).—Japanese women's-rights leaders have recommended in a report that labor laws that ban night shifts for women ought to affect men, too.

"Night work is generally recognized as being unhealthy, so it is equally damaging to the bodies of men as well as women," said Chizuko Kanji, chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Council on Women's Problems and chief compiler of the report.

The report, drafted yesterday by 28 women's-rights leaders, is part of an "action plan" aimed at improving the status of women. It was undertaken in response to resolutions adopted during the UN-sponsored International Women's Year in 1975, Mrs. Kanji said.

Police Reportedly Raid Dissidents in Poland

WARSAW, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Police last week raided a workers' hostel at Nowa Huta, near Krakow, and confiscated a stock of dissident publications, sources said yesterday.

Among the confiscated material were 30 issues of the newspaper Robotnik (The Worker), the sources said. A worker identified as Josef Solawa was detained for several hours after the raid, they added.

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City Services Strained

Pakistanis, Turks Jam Berlin in Search of a Better Life

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—For Abdul the road from Pakistan to West Berlin was long and arduous. For Mohammed, it was quicker but expensive.

The two met with many of their countrymen at the Kreuzberg Regional Social Welfare Office. They were refugees from political oppression, they said, and they wanted asylum. Abdul and Mohammed are just two of a torrent of foreigners seeking asylum that poured into West Berlin last year.

According to a West Berlin official, most of the newcomers were involved in "the planned misuse of the right of asylum," a right which West Berlin and West Germany have offered since World War II.

The influx has overwhelmed the city's welfare agencies and jammed settlement camps in West Germany. In addition, police said, some of the newcomers from the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent have contributed to a startling rise in narcotics sales and drug addiction in West Berlin.

West Berlin processed 9,800 persons seeking political asylum last year, compared with 3,800 in 1976.

For most of the refugees, the search for asylum is fruitless because German courts deny most

of the applications. The legal process can take up to six years, however, and refugees sometimes find jobs and give money in the interval, or settle in another country.

Middle Eastern Muslims long formed the largest bloc of refugees entering West Berlin, but the number of Pakistanis leaped to 5,800 last year to become a clear majority. Many of them were victims of agents who promised them jobs.

"It was the middle of September before we really understood what was happening," an official at the Kreuzberg welfare office said. By then, the flow of Pakistanis to West Berlin had reached a thousand a month and officials believed there were 20,000 waiting for transportation from Turkey and Pakistan.

Turk Population

About 85,000 Turks live in West Berlin, recruited a decade ago when the German economy was booming and labor was in short supply. Now, with unemployment high, police estimate that there are about 9,000 Turks living here illegally, including some engaged in drug traffic between the Middle East and Europe.

Last year, West Berlin recorded 87 deaths from drug overdoses, more than any other European city, more than all of France and 60 per cent more than in 1976.

West Germany recorded 380 such deaths last year, by far the highest national toll in Europe. Foreign intelligence officers said that the quality of hard drugs in West Berlin is generally higher than in the United States while the price is lower, suggesting an ample supply.

Drug Connection

In recent months, intelligence officers have determined that many of the heavy drugs reaching Germany were grown in countries from which refugees fled. Many of the new arrivals followed a route developed by the couriers from the Middle East to Berlin.

The quick route, followed by Mohammed, was a low-cost charter flight from Karachi to Istanbul. From there, he traveled by Interflug, the East German airline, to Schoenefeld Airport outside Berlin.

Because West Berlin has no nonstop connections to cities outside Germany except Zurich, the Turks long ago discovered the convenience of the Interflug flights. The Communist airline also sells cut-rate tickets for hard Western currencies.

The slower route, taken by Abdul, took him overland from Pakistan to Kabul, Afghanistan, from there he went to Istanbul, took a bus to Belgrade and a train through Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

If they have transit visas for East Germany, the newcomers have no trouble crossing into West Berlin.

Movement across the border from East to West has been kept easy so refugees fleeing Communist states can enter West Germany.

The construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 and the barriers along the rest of the East German and Czechoslovak borders slowed the flow of refugees from the East after millions had fled.

In the postwar West German Constitution, the right of political asylum is guaranteed for those who can show they fled their homelands because of political persecution. It also grants citizenship to anyone claiming German nationality, a provision directed at the big German minorities living in Eastern Europe.

A total of 53,000 Germans arrived in West Germany from the East last year. And 16,000 other foreigners sought political asylum. Refugees had been decreasing until the sudden flood of Pakistanis.

In agreement with the 10 West German states, West Berlin agreed to resettle 8 per cent of the refugees, but the city last year received more than 60 per cent of the non-German arrivals. Last year, West Berlin spent 50 million marks (almost \$24 million) to support refugees.

The refugees were jammed into substandard housing but received about \$250 a month in public assistance. Most of the Pakistanis arrived penniless.

Stemming Flow

Since December, Berlin officials have been trying to reduce the flow without blocking legitimate political refugees. Police started interviewing Pakistanis to ask why they had come to Berlin. If the answers did not include politics, the officers warned of the job shortage and the difficulty in obtaining the legal right of residence.

The city also stopped cash benefits. The welfare agency took over hotels and started giving the refugees free food and lodging. For those willing to return home, the city offered free flights and pocket money. About 300 Pakistanis have returned to Karachi.

The Bonn government has tried to help Berlin by persuading Turkey and Pakistan to impose visa fees and to require travelers to have return air fares before heading west.

"It is too early to tell if the invasion is slowing down," a city official said. "Many of the Pakistanis have been unhappy here. The weather is too cold, there is no work for them and they feel very lonely in a foreign country."

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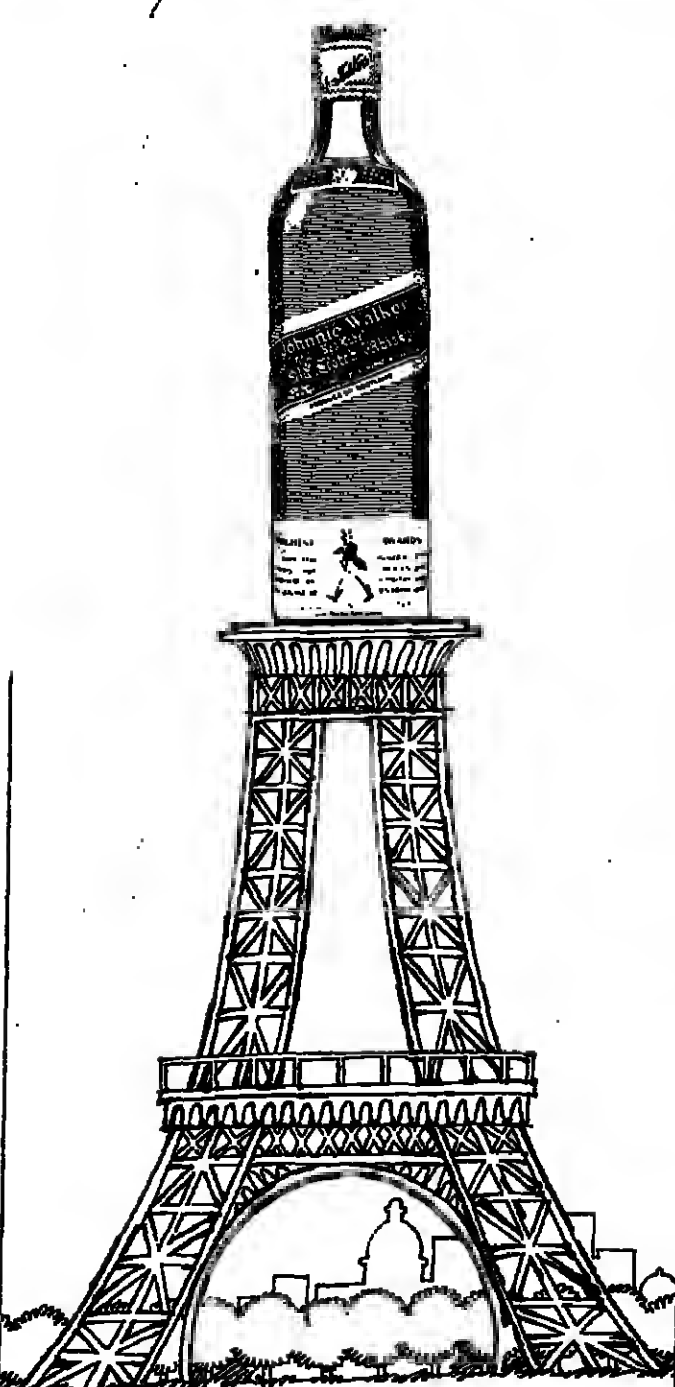
Chile, Argentina Reach Accord On Land Dispute

PUERTO MONTE, Chile, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—President Augusto Pinochet of Chile and Jorge Videla of Argentina yesterday signed an agreement aimed at solving territorial disputes at the southern tip of South America.

The accord, negotiated by high-level military commissions during the last month, was signed after Mr. Videla's arrival here for his second meeting with Mr. Pinochet.

The two Presidents met last month in the Argentine city of Mendoza shortly before the Argentine government rejected an arbitration ruling by an international court awarding three small islands at the Atlantic end of the Beagle Channel to Chile.

The second envisages three stages of negotiations involving teams from both governments and beginning within 45 days.



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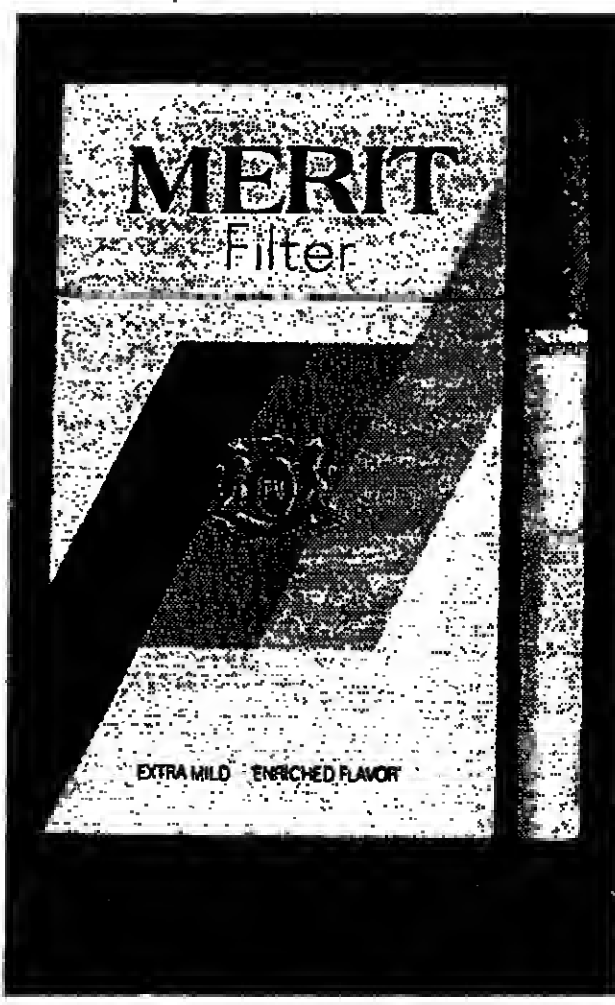
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PARIS FILMS

A Wilder Lover Lures Laughs

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 21 (IHT).—Some think it is time to call a moratorium on movies about Rudolph Valentino. Coming on the heels of Ken Russell's grotesque screen portrait, "The World's Greatest Lover" (at the Odéon and the Elysées Cinéma in English), in which Gene Wilder, the moon-faced comic, masquerades as the glamorous idol of yesterday, is a candidate for such a restriction.

The Valentino legend persists. As a romantic personality he has never been matched by another cinema actor. He was frankly imitated and the vogue led to the grooming of Ramon Novarro, Don Alvarado, Ronald Colman, Eduardo Cordero and Gilbert Roland, among others, as neo-Valentinos.

He struck a blow at the prevailing racism of the time by introducing the Latin lover. Hitherto, in Hollywood the Latin player had found employment only as a despicable heavy. Sometimes he was a Mexican "greaser" rustling cattle from Anglo-Saxon cowboys, sometimes he was an insidious lounge lizard, equipped with snazzy cigarette-holder and monocle, preying on wealthy

WASP debutantes, sometimes he was a wily white-slaver. Valentino, in H.L. Mencken's phrase, was catnip to women, but his magnetism did not reside solely in his sex voltage. His celluloid phantasm was a charming, graceful creature; it was his unique quality that one thought of him humanly, rather than merely as a dashing mime.

His influence on American youth in the 1920s was phenomenal, with millions of shopgirls writing to him beseeching a night of love and with every boy slicking his hair with brilliantine and trying to tango. The rage of his cult—not his tragic biography—is the stuff for an amusing comedy, a light, wry satire on vanished fads and social history. It still awaits a clever, resourceful hand, for Wilder, like Russell, has muffed it.

Wilder's pastiche is common, dull and painfully strained. The sight of him in the raiment of an Arab desert prince pales before the jolly memory of the cross-eyed Ben Turpin negotiating the same business in "The Strick of Araby," a then timely parody of a Valentino hit.

Instead of engaging in any period research that might have lent his film a soupçon of novelty and color, Wilder as author-director seems to have transacted old burlesque-show files and comes up with some whizz that were stale during the Coolidge administration.

Gene Wilder as desert lady killer in his latest film, "The World's Greatest Lover."



The scenario is as feeble as the jesting, being a sort of 55th carbon of "Merton of the Movies." Wilder is a baker-boy whose compulsive urge to stick out his tongue leads to his unemployment. This bungling nonentity reads about the search for a new Valentino and wants to break into "pitchers." He en-trains with his dim-witted wife for Hollywood, where he under-

goes many ordeals, executes a tango in gaucho getup with his tongue dangling and is obliged in sheikh disguise, to seduce his spouse, who, victim of the Valentino craze, longs to surrender her person to her deity.

The depiction of these adventures and of movie-making and the imbecile comportment of the studio bosses—to say nothing of a replica of Valentino—is of

crude comic-strip order, all of it singularly unfunny. Carol Kane, who gave a persuasive performance in "Hester Street," is wasted in the unsuitable role of the dumbbell, mousy movie fan. All in all, a wretched spurning of footage.

Silvio Narizzano's "Why Shoot the Teacher?" (at the Quinette and the Elysées Lincoln in English) is unpretentious. Its aim is to tell a simple story about plain people honestly and directly, and it does so gratifyingly.

Its narrative is slim, but it has sufficient keen observation, wry humor, social comment and amusing incident to retain attention. It dwells at times, but even these relaxed passages are lighted with a warm human glow.

Bud Cort, remembered as the suicidally intolled youth of "Harold and Maude," here impersonates a timid, rookie schoolmaster come to a Saskatchewan hamlet to instruct farmers' children during the Depression.

He is not welcome at first, persecuted by the pranks of his charges and finding their ideas a hostile lot. The lonely wife of a gruff farmer takes a fancy to him, an attachment that increases his burden. Yet his eager if fumbling show of fortitude slowly wins over the youngsters and their parents. The monotone existence in the Canadian wilds drives him away, but after a spell he is back again in the bleak community, his pedagogical urge calling him to duty.

Cort is an engaging drool and his present assignment neatly fits his personal style of slightly whimsical humor. Samantha Eggar conveys the heartache of the distressed farm wife who longs for her native London. There is a hilarious caricature cameo by Kenneth Griffith as an indignant educational inspector, appalled by the ignorance and behavior of the teacher's students.

by Betty Comden and Adolph Green, make this musical "funny, elegant and totally cheerful."

Films

"Coming Home," directed by Hal Ashby and written by Waldo Salt and Robert Jones, is "Hollywood's most solemn and serious attempt yet to deal with the Vietnam experience in a commercial fiction film." Vincent Canby says. Set in the paraplegic ward of a California veterans' hospital, it begins by describing the emotional chaos left by the Vietnam war but "disastrously" becomes "a three-sided love story about two Vietnam vets and the one woman who loves them both." Jane Fonda, as hospital volunteer Sally Hyde, must choose between her husband (Bruce Dern), who has returned from war as a "neurotic mess," and the other vet (Jon Voight), who, "though paralyzed from the waist down, has taught her the joy of orgasms and who shares her newly raised political consciousness." The trouble with the film, Canby adds, is that "it wants to be all things to as wide an audience as possible. It wants to condemn war, it wants to be a love story. It wants to record the kind of polarization that Vietnam prompted in people like Sally, who, otherwise, would never have come to any political commitment whatsoever." It ends up being "soggy with good if unrealized intentions."

Bordeaux Exports Rise

BORDEAUX, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Bordeaux wine exports last year topped 1 billion francs (\$200 million) for the first time, producers have announced. The biggest market was Belgium, followed by the United States and Britain.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

Mutton Is Honored and Disgraced

THE present low esteem in which mutton is held in the United States seems to have been less general in early days, despite reports that there was already a prejudice against it. According to William Eyrd, writing in 1797, mutton, along with other meats, was "always as good as the best European can be, since the pastures in this country are very fine." "So far from being despised, as we have been told," said Harriett Martineau, an English visitor to America, in 1839, "it was much desired but not to be had." Yet she was in the South, where it was much prized.

Indeed, Calvin Trillin, in 1977, tracked down an old regional specialty of western Kentucky, barbecued mutton, still holding a place of honor there. An early fondness for mutton in this state probably accounted for the name of mutton grass, given to a variety found in Kentucky, where we may suppose sheep were grazed. The taste of mutton depends to a very great extent on the quality of the pasture, and mutton grass should have made good fodder for it is *Poa fendleriana*, a close relative of *Poa compressa*, the famous Kentucky bluegrass which has proved so successful for the racehorses brought up on it.

The popularity of mutton may have begun to decline early in America because it spoils rapidly, a discouraging factor in the period before refrigeration. Mutton could have been preserved by salting, as pork so regularly was.

Mutton is easy enough to preserve (preserved mutton is extremely popular today in Norway, for instance) and mutton ham is delicious. Mutton was salted as a matter of course in England until the 14th century, but after the Hundred Years War salt became too expensive to be squandered on mutton, which was apt to be stringy and tough; for it was obtained from old sheep of breeds better fitted for producing wool than meat. Later the quality

of sheep improved and the relative cost of salt diminished, but the English had simply lost the habit of curing mutton.

The first settlers in America apparently followed unthinkingly the example of the mother country, which had ceased to think of mutton as a meat for preserving.

One explanation for the low consumption of mutton in the United States today may be that the quality of this meat on the market is not high, and it is not high because there is so little demand for it, a vicious circle if ever there was one.

Although lambs are often given supplementary food before butchering, older sheep killed for mutton are frequently slaughtered directly from pasture, without being fattened further for the table. Mutton is graded as prime, choice, good, commercial, utility and cull; the best grade likely to be found on the open market is "good." The two top grades are produced to order for luxury restaurants or food shops only. Much of the ordinary mutton, whether so graded or not, is cull in the ordinary sense—that is, it comes from ewes which have passed breeding age, by which time they have also passed the age for producing good mutton.

The greatest mutton appreciators in the world are probably the Moslems of the Middle East and North Africa, and the very best mutton in the world may well be that of their fat-tailed sheep. Their existence was first reported by Herodotus, but nobody believed his account of a sheep whose tail accounted for one-sixth of the total weight of the carcass.

Marco Polo came across the same sheep in Bodley, in southern Afghanistan. "There are... sheep as big as asses, with tails so thick and plump that they weigh a good 30 pounds. Fine, fat beasts they are, and good eating."

The fat-tailed sheep is older than the Moslem religion, but its

development was encouraged by the advent of Islam, for the fat of its tail, often so large that it has to be supported on a stick, which the sheep draws behind it, is accounted for by the concentration there of a heavy proportion of fat. This fat became, and remains today, the principal cooking oil of the Middle East-North African territory where Moslem dietary law forbids cooking meat in butter or lard and where olives are sometimes scarce or nonexistent. Moslems are also forbidden to eat chilled or frozen meat.

French Variety
The second-best mutton of the world may be that provided by the *pré-salé* salt-water marsh sheep of France, which absorb seasonally from southern pastures periodically covered by flooded tides. Strictly speaking, this term is supposed to be restricted to meat from animals which graze on the coast near Mont St. Michel, but it is also often applied, popularly if unofficially, to mutton from other seaside flocks—those of Foullic, in the Bordeaux region, for instance.

France also derives superior mutton from sheep which, in the south, eat the aromatic herbs of the high plateaus, like those of Provence, which feed in fields of lavender.

In Britain and the United States, the Downs breeds give perhaps the best mutton, particularly the Southdown. Alas, the Southdown is disappearing even in its native Britain, for, in the absence of demand for it from an educated public, Adrian Bell writes in "The Cooking of the British Isles," there are not many farmers who are prepared to support flocks of Southdown sheep when they can increase production with the Dorset Horn which produces lambs twice year. One more example, alas of the prevailing gastronomic tendency of our times: We are trading quality for quantity.

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WINE

Jura Golden Whites: Nutty as Sherry

By Jon Winthro

ARBOIS, France, Feb. 21 (IHT).—Despite a steadily rising demand for dry white wines, in place of other aperitifs, most people overlook Jura whites. To be sure, the Jura is a small vineyard today covering only about 1,000 hectares, but stretched out over an 80-kilometer-long area near the Swiss border.

Before the phylloxera louse devastated French vineyards, this wine-growing area was nearly 20 times as large and was considered one of the finest in France. Nothing much has changed in the quality of its remarkable wines and perhaps because of current disinterest they remain very reasonably priced at 12 to 20 francs a bottle depending on the type and year.

Winemaking in the Jura goes back to Roman times and this region, known formerly as *Franchie-Comté*, was once a province of the Holy Roman Empire, until Henri IV captured Arbois in 1595 and became an aficionado of its sherry-like wines.

No one really knows whether Spanish winemaking lies behind the character of these wines, but the resemblance is as striking as the Spanish-style architecture in Arbois and other Jura towns. The dry whites are a deep, golden yellow in color with a nutty flavor that could fortifiably cause them to be mistaken for sherry.

Furthermore, they are made

the same way, except that brandy is added to sherry, which makes it a fortified wine. Both are deliberately exposed to the air while aging in the barrel. A film of mold, called *fleur* in Spanish and *fleur* (or *voile*, veil) in French, forms on the surface of the wine and is unremoved until the barrel aging ends.

The level of the wine descends slowly with evaporation but, contrary to other French wines, the barrels are never ullaged, that is, kept full by the addition of more wine. The action of the *voile* gives the wine its distinct character and long-lasting qualities.

The *vin jaune* of Arbois and Chateau-Chalon has been known to age more than a century, as well preserved bottles of 1894 in the Nicolas firm's Charenton cellars prove.

Vin jaune is made exclusively from late-harvested Savagnin grapes, better known as Traminer in Alsace, although this dry wine does not at all taste like its sweet, spicy Alsatian cousin. It is aged in the barrel for 6 to 10 years and consequently costs about 50 francs the 62-centiliter bottle, or local square-shouldered bottle.

But the regular white wine is much more reasonable at 12 to 15 francs for a normal 73-centiliter bottle, thanks to far briefer barrel aging. It goes under various appellations: Arbois, Arbois-Pupillin, l'Étoile aux Côtes-du-Jura. It is made from the Savagnin (also locally called

Naturé, Melon d'Arbois or Gama Blanc (local names for the famous Burgundian Chardonnay) and Pinot Blanc.

The reds and roses are as very good and made from a Burgundian grape, the Pinot Noir called *Gros Noirein*, as well as the local varieties Poulsard or Trousseau. Of less interest are the reds, roses and whites marked by the Champagne method of secondary fermentation in the bottle.

A final type of wine once produced throughout France retains a tenuous hold in the *Jura vin de paille*. It can appear under any of the various appellations except Chateau-Chalon where only *vin jaune* is produced.

This is a rich, sweet, almost liqueur-like amber-colored wine exquisite in taste and costing 7 francs for the half-bottle (usually sold in). The grapes are used to be, laid out on straw mats to dry in, semi-raspins before being pressed in February or March following the harvest.

Today the bunches are hung on racks to dry but the yield remains tiny because the must is practically a sugar syrup.

Two good Arbois addresses: Rolet Père et Fils, 30 avenue 39500 Arbois (with also a lasting cellar, the Caveau des Capucins opposite the Hôtel de Ville d'Arbois); and the cooperative Fruitière Vinicole d'Arbois, EP 17 39000 Arbois (which has a tasting room on the main square).

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**West Germany Is Trying,
Dr. Otmar Emminger Says**

Dear Mr. Rowen: I have just read your article "Another Economic Summit—But Why Bother?" in yesterday's International Herald Tribune (IHT, Feb. 21).

I must say that I am surprised by some of the statements contained in it. But I don't want to go back into the history and meaning of the London summit, or the German efforts to strengthen the recovery efforts which began already in August 1977 (but resulted in decisions only near the end of the year, mainly due to our complicated political situation where the opposition parties dominate the second chamber).

However, I should like to correct some impressions conveyed by your article:

First, the present goal of an average real growth rate of 2 1/2 per cent for 1978 means (as we have to start from a pretty flat economy) that real growth from the end of 1977 to the end of 1978 will have to be 4.1 to 5 per cent. This is not easy to achieve in a country which has inadvertently fallen into an energy and administrative obstacles to investment (which in 1977 have cost us no less than an estimated 1-per-cent growth in GNP). The various measures taken last year to speed up the German economy are calculated to give an added impulse amounting to about 2 per cent GNP.

Second, our contribution to other countries' economies, as measured by imports from them, has been not less than that of the United States, especially if one takes into account that German imports—very differently from U.S. imports—did not decline but actually increased during the recession year 1975. Thus, if one excludes rising oil imports into the U.S. (which, of course, have been no benefit but rather a disadvantage to the rest of the world), our real imports between 1974 and 1977 increased certainly no less but probably more than American imports.

Third, according to OECD statistics, the U.S. trade balance changed from a surplus of \$11 billion in 1975 to a deficit of \$25.5 billion in 1977 (imports FOB). I.e., a deterioration of nearly \$37 billion. The deterioration vis-à-vis the EEC countries amounted to only \$2 to \$3 billion, out of the total of \$35 billion.

I refrain from commenting on the main components which contributed to the "residual" deterioration of \$35 billion. But it is rather fantastic to assume that the slowness of German or West European business recovery has been a preponderant factor in the overall deterioration of the U.S. trade (and payments) balance.

Best regards, Sincerely,
Dr. Otmar Emminger,
President der Deutsche Bundesbank.

**Dollar Gains
In Partial
Europe Rally****But Central Banks
Seen Biggest Buyers**

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—The dollar staged a partial recovery today from the all-time lows set yesterday against several major currencies, but most of the interest in the U.S. currency seemed to come from central banks.

One dealer said foreign exchange operations decided against further selling of the dollar after the Bank of Japan absorbed an estimated \$350 million in Tokyo to stop a further appreciation of the yen.

The dollar closed in London at 238.37 yen, up nearly 2 yen from the record low of 236.50 established yesterday.

The Bundesbank bought \$50 million at the fixing in Frankfurt, and Swiss authorities were also said to have lent some support to the U.S. currency during the European trading day.

The dealer said it was not clear if the U.S. Federal Reserve had also bought dollars, but the possibility of such action was apparently enough to deter some potential shorting of the U.S. currency.

Yesterday's heavy dollar selling has been linked in part to the fact that the foreign exchange market knew the Fed would not be in the market due to the Washington's Birthday holiday in the United States.

Another dealer said the dollar's fall yesterday had been overdue, and that the possibility of President Carter stepping in to end the coal strike had also made it risky to sell the dollar.

The dollar rose to 204.90 deutsche marks from 203.87 yesterday. Dealers in Frankfurt said the Bundesbank did not appear to have been in the market after the fixing.

The dollar recovered to 1.3375 Swiss francs from 1.32 yesterday. Despite the rise in the U.S. currency, the dollar was still more than 4 cents below its Friday closing level of 1.3810 Swiss francs.

Sterling fell about 1 cent to \$1.9447. The dollar rose to 4.6175 French francs from 4.7875.

Gold, which had set a three-year high against the dollar yesterday, fell back and closed at \$181.05 an ounce compared with \$182.45 an ounce.

**U.S. Revises Data
On GNP Growth
In Fourth Quarter**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. economy grew at a slightly slower rate in the fourth quarter than previously estimated, the Commerce Department reported today—at an annual rate of 4 per cent instead of 4.2 per cent.

The department said that real gross national product, the nation's output of goods and services adjusted for inflation, trailed the seasonally-adjusted 5.1-per-cent annual rate set in the third quarter. However, despite the downward revision in the fourth quarter, the GNP for all of 1977 after adjustment for inflation grew 4.9 per cent, the same figure the department previously reported.

Before adjustment for inflation, the GNP rose 4.73 billion to a \$1,964-trillion annual rate in the fourth quarter, up 10.4 per cent. Previously, the department had reported a 10.7-per-cent rise to a seasonally-adjusted \$1,985-trillion annual rate. In the third quarter, GNP grew at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1.916 trillion. In the second quarter, GNP grew at a 6.2-per-cent annual rate and at 7.5 per cent in the first quarter.

The department also revised slightly downward its GNP-based inflation index to a 8.1-per-cent annual rate of increase in the fourth quarter from the previously reported 8.3 per cent.

The department said it revised downward its fourth-quarter GNP estimate because of a decline in its estimates for net exports, inventory investment and fixed investment, even though personal consumption expenditure estimates were revised upward.

**EEC Investment
Seen Up 11.6%**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Leading industrialists in the Common Market expect EEC investment as a whole to expand by around 11.6 per cent this year, against 10.3 per cent in 1977, the EEC Commission said today.

The Commission said that investment growth in money terms should accelerate in Belgium, Ireland and Britain. It is likely to remain unchanged in West Germany and France and should slow down in the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The basic industries, mechanical and electrical engineering and the manufacturing industries are those in which the investment climate is most likely to show an improvement, the Commission added.

**Analyst Opposes Consensus View
U.S. Interest Rates Seen Lower**

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT).—According to the consensus among money market economists and investment analysts, interest rates are headed higher throughout 1978. The gaping federal budget deficit and worsening inflation will see to it that rates keep climbing, the majority has concluded, and so the gloom has become pretty thick on the fixed-income side of Wall Street.

Not everyone agrees, however. Frank Mastrapasqua, economist at L.F. Rothschild, Untermyer, Towbin, a major bond firm, forecasts short-term and long-term interest rates lower in the fourth quarter than they are now.

According to Mr. Mastrapasqua, three-month Treasury bill rates, now slightly below 8.5 per cent, will fall to 6 per cent by the fourth quarter. AA-rated utility bond yields, now 8.85 per cent, will drop to 8.4 per cent by the final three months of the year.

A more conventional forecast now puts both short-term and long-term rates higher at year-end. Gilbert Heebner, chief economist at Philadelphia National Bank, recently predicted, for example, that such key short-term rates as the federal funds rate and the 90-day commercial paper rate would rise one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent from present levels by the end of the year. Long-term rates, Mr. Heebner said, should rise about one-half of 1 per cent in sympathy with the increase in short-term rates and because of worries about inflation.

The chief reason why Mr. Mastrapasqua differs from the consensus is that he is convinced that the economy is weaker than most analysts believe. Lower automobile sales and declines in housing starts are more than weather-induced, he believes, concluding that business is not likely to rebound vigorously after the snow melts. "Consumer clouds are settling over the economic horizon," he warned. "Several recent developments appear to be sowing the seeds of an economic slowdown."

Unless a sharp improvement in the selling rate

for autos emerges soon, production cutbacks aimed at reducing inventories will be announced, he suggested. Truck inventories are too high, too.

Plant and equipment spending in 1978 is not likely to be as large as it was in 1977, and corporations probably will spend less on inventory investment than most forecasters anticipate, the Rothschild economist asserted. Neither the recent tax program announced by President Carter nor the energy program has reduced businessmen's concern, he said.

Rising interest rates and declining stock prices have already increased the cost of capital enough to constrain capital spending, Mr. Mastrapasqua contended. With the rise in short-term and intermediate-term interest rates since early January, most such rates have reached levels causing some shift of funds out of savings accounts into directly-owned fixed-income securities.

This "disintermediation" will make it increasingly difficult to finance residential and other construction, Mr. Mastrapasqua reasoned. Housing starts, which were at a 2.19 million annual rate in December before they plummeted 29 per cent to a 1.55-million rate in January, will remain at such a low level until late this year, Mr. Mastrapasqua calculated.

Because long-term rates have risen since November (pushing yields on high-grade utility bonds, for example, from 8.35 per cent to 8.85 per cent), the cost of debt capital has risen at the same time that the stock market's decline has increased the cost of equity capital, too. With the rates of return on investment remaining inadequate, he contended, capital spending will continue to be restrained. The drop in the stock market will hurt consumer spending, he also predicted.

"Given the high level of consumer debt, falling equity prices, the increases in social security taxes, and rising interest rates, the American consumer is likely to slow his spending appreciably in 1978," Mr. Mastrapasqua warned.

Stocks Drop for 8th Consecutive Day

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (IHT).—The stock market went into its eighth straight decline today as investors became increasingly apprehensive about weakness of the dollar and prospects of large-scale power cutbacks by utilities due to the coal strike.

Analysts noted the dollar's drop yesterday to record lows against the Swiss franc and the West German mark, reflecting mounting concern over U.S. economic policies and the economic effects of the coal strike.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.38 to 799.81. The last time it closed lower was on April 8, 1975, when it finished the session at 749.22. At 3 p.m. today it was off 3.9.

Some 817 issues showed losses with about 496 higher.

Volume totaled 21.89 million shares compared with 18.5 million Friday.

Nearly one-half of the 10 most actively traded stocks were utilities, reflecting concern about the impact of the coal strike on these companies. Allegheny Power System fell 1/4 to 19. Consumers Power 3/8 to 22 1/4. Commonwealth Edison 1/8 to 27 1/4 and Gulf State Utilities 1/4 to 13 1/2.

Among outstanding gainers, Savin Business Machines jumped 2 1/8 to 20 1/8. The company settled a royalties suit and signed a new distribution agreement with its major supplier, Ricoh Ltd. Washburn Corp., which distributes Bloch products outside the United States under license from Savin, picked up 1 to 21 1/4.

Actively-traded American Motors rose 3/4 to 4 7/8 on a published report the company is planning a combination with a foreign car maker.

Alaska Interstate, another prominent gainer, picked up 1 1/4 to 18.

Communications Satellite advanced 3/4 to 33 1/4. The company agreed with the Federal Communications Commission on a proposed settlement of a long-standing rate processing case concerning its international system. Telephony rose 1 1/2 to 72 3/4.

Victoria Station, traded over the counter, fell 3/4 to 6 3/4 bid after gaining 1 1/2 points on Friday. The company said it knew of no reason for the current activity in its stock.

Prices closed slightly lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index eased 0.09 to 122.86.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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**AMC Confirms Plan
To Tie With Alien Firm**

By Harry Anderson

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—American Motors Corp. will sign a far-reaching agreement to combine its assets with a foreign automaker sometime this year—probably within several months.

In an interview AMC's president, Gerald Meyers, indicated that the pact will probably include the manufacture, at some point, of the still unidentified foreign-carrier's vehicles at AMC plants in the United States and sale of those cars through AMC dealers nationwide.

AMC's existing management is expected to remain in charge of the new expanded U.S. operation, Mr. Meyers said, but the agreement will stop short of being a total merger of the two firms.

He said flatly, "We will make this happen" during 1978, and he added that the arrangement will permit troubled AMC to remain in the passenger car market indefinitely.

Previously, company officials indicated they were considering a possible affiliation with a foreign automaker as one means of solving the problem. Mr. Meyers's comments were the first definitive statements about the timing and shape of the agreement.

Peugeot Rumor

In recent weeks, rumors in automotive circles have centered on Peugeot, the French auto maker, as the most likely candidate. Peugeot is a major manufacturer in Europe that has been unable to establish a strong sales base in the United States.

Adding to the Peugeot rumors was the recent announcement that the French automaker had arranged a \$200-million line of credit through several major international leading institutions. Peugeot declined to say why it wanted such a huge sum.

In addition, the threat of leftist victories in French national elections next month has fueled speculation that Peugeot would attempt to avoid any nationalization by a new government through an affiliation with another automaker.

Another big auto company which has been rumored to be interested in a combination with

AMC is Italy's Fiat, which is in much the same position as Peugeot.

Mr. Meyers declined to comment on either the Fiat or Peugeot rumors.

He indicated, however, that the agreement—which he said would be "combination, alliance or affiliation" rather than a merger—would be with a major company, not an automaker subsidiary.

He indicated that the only alternative to the upcoming foreign affiliation would be to close down AMC's passenger car operations—the first time he has said AMC has considered such a possibility.

Los Angeles Times.

**Deal in 1978
Is Ruled Out
By Peugeot**

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—The Peugeot-Citroën company said today it has been discussing possible joint production and distribution agreements with American Motors Corp., but is not interested in an outright merger of the two companies.

Peugeot-Citroën's spokesman, Jean Broncard, commented that "in any event, if these agreements are to be concluded this year, it is surely not with Peugeot."

"Furthermore, we are not looking for any financial participation. This is not in the spirit of our group at this time. We have already absorbed Citroën, and we cannot absorb a big company every year."

"It would be useful to obtain an agreement with AMC for distribution of Peugeot cars in the United States, but you don't buy a whole grocery store to get a pot of mustard. Our annual U.S. sales of 10,000 cars are a pot of mustard in the American auto market."

**U.S. Steel Protection Plan
Takes Effect Against Imports**

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI).—The administration's long-awaited plan to protect the U.S. steel industry from low-priced, unfair foreign competition goes to effect today.

The program sets minimum prices for foreign-made steel products. If an import comes into U.S. ports at a price below the minimum price, an immediate investigation will be launched by the Treasury Department to determine whether the products are being dumped, or sold below fair value.

Reaction to the Carter proposal has been mixed. Several major steel companies—although not the giant U.S. Steel Corp.—have said the trigger prices are too low to protect domestic producers.

Privately, however, many steel executives admit that the trigger prices are higher than they expected. Executives such as Edgar Speer, chairman of U.S. Steel Corp. and head of the industry trade association, have taken a wait-and-see attitude on the program.

They have been pressing their own independent anti-dumping cases in the Treasury Department and will continue them if the accelerated procedures in the administration plan do not appear to be working.

Many steel importers, on the other hand, are concerned that the trigger-price mechanism will dry up too many steel imports, which have served as the main check on domestic steel prices in recent years.

Anthony Solomon, the Treasury under secretary who directed the task force that developed the trigger price program, said that the government has no pre-set goal for reducing imports.

The trigger prices are based on the cost of production of Japanese producers (reportedly the lowest cost in the world) plus the transportation and other charges Japanese makers incur in shipping their products to U.S. ports.

U.S. steel producers have always claimed that they could compete in the domestic market with any of the world's steel makers, including the Japanese, provided those foreign makers did not steel below cost.

If that is the case, administration officials say, then the Carter program eliminates any injury by foreign competitors to U.S. steel makers.

Mr. Solomon has said that if U.S. producers do not raise their prices too much, but seek to boost profits by increasing their volume, the program will sharply reduce imports. If, instead, U.S. producers try to use the program as a cover to raise prices, the trigger prices will not reduce imports as much as steel makers want them to.

W. German Court
Rules Against
U.K. Firm's Bid

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Feb. 21 (UPI).—The West German Supreme Court overruled a West Berlin commercial court today and refused to allow Guest Keen Nettelfolds Ltd., Britain's largest engineering company, to gain control of Sachs AG, a German holding company with interests in manufacturing automobile components.

The court granted an appeal by the Federal Cartel Office against the Berlin court's verdict allowing a takeover.

The British firm bought 25 per cent of the shares of the Sachs group and wanted to increase this to 75 per cent.

The Cartel Office refused to allow the increase, but Sachs appealed the ban, which was then set aside by the Berlin court.

The Supreme Court upheld the Cartel Office's ban on grounds that the acquisition of Sachs by the financially powerful British firm would increase Sachs' domination of the German clutch market.

Commodity Services International

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Telex: 8813187

Frankfurt: Postfach 12,
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Tel.: 590969.
Telex: 412416

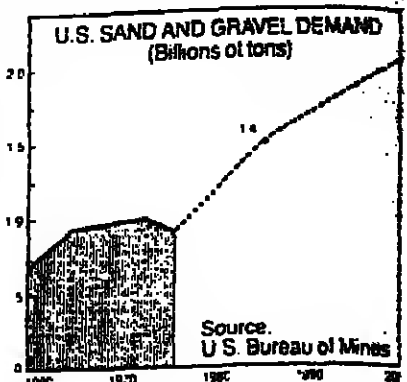
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International commodity brokers.
Foreign exchange — Precious metals.

17 Month **Goal:**

17 Month **Goal:**

GOODS FOR GROWTH. Demand for sand and gravel will grow for decades, and Lone Star, the nation's No. 1 supplier, has extensive reserves. Were also the Western Hemisphere's leading producer of cement.



LONE STAR INDUSTRIES 

Write for our Annual Report
One Greenwich Plaza,
Greenwich, Conn
06870 U.S.A.

Year	Monin - Stev	Strat Dy in B	Fract in 100s	Monin - Stev	Strat Dy in B	Fract in 100s
1978	16%	init	2.4	8	20%	27
1979	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1980	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1981	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1982	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1983	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1984	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1985	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1986	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1987	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1988	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
1989	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
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2029	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
2030	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
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2038	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
2039	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
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2043	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
2044	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
2045	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
2046	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
2047	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
2048	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
2049	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27
2050	15%	init	1.8	8	17%	27

J · K

175	JAMES F.	1.20	5.3	37	29	27	27
176	JANZEN	2.0	5.16	37	3	146	146
177	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
178	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
179	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
180	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
181	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
182	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
183	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
184	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
185	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
186	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
187	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
188	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
189	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
190	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
191	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
192	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
193	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
194	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
195	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
196	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
197	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
198	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
199	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
200	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
201	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
202	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
203	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
204	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
205	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
206	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
207	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
208	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
209	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
210	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
211	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
212	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
213	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
214	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
215	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
216	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
217	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
218	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
219	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146
220	JANZEN	1.20	5.16	37	3	146	146

4% LFE	10	5	6%	6%	5
5% LFE of	50	7.0	1	7%	7%
1% LFI inv			13	3%	3%

[illegible]

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30	ASBPXL	4.00	2.7	7	23	14%	14%	14%
31	ACA	1.20	3.7	7	11	32%	32%	32%
4	ME1	3.00	2.2	8	37	9%	9%	9%
12	MGIC	3.50	3.4	9	337	14%	14%	14%
7%	MacAF	4.00	4.85	23	20	12%	12%	12%
4%	MacDn	2.20	3.4	6	45	9%	9%	9%
5%	Macke	3.00	4.7	6	13	8%	8%	8%
7%	Macmill	4.64	6.3	7	109	10%	10%	10%
21%	Macv	1.80	4.1	7	17	35%	35%	35%
51%	Macv	4.25	8.2	28	52	52%	52%	52%
11%	MacFcd	4.95	7.3	40	120	12%	12%	12%

0	MagicCr	.40	4.8	5	148	87%	87%	87%
32%	Mallry	1.20	3.9	9	187	31%	33%	34%
7	Manhin	.205	2.6	3	2	7%	7%	7%

29%	Marian	1.20	7.8	6	90	20%	25%	25%
32%	MAPCO	2.50	3.4	10	85	35%	33	33%
13%	Maram	.50	3.0	7	85	35%	16%	16%
41%	Mareto	2.20	5.2	6	79	42%	41%	41%
16%	Maremi	.80	4.4	7	25	48%	18%	18%
14%	MareMid	.90	6.2	8	38	17%	12%	12%
11%	MarrionL	.60	4.7	11	16	12%	12%	12%
13%	MarkCI	.35	2.5	5	24	16%	14%	14%
25%	Marley	1	4.0	7	26	25%	25%	25%
8%	Martiot	.13	1.1	10	238	11%	10%	10%
53%	Murham	2.40	4.5	13	30	51%	52%	52%

17th Mrs. F.	1.24	4.4	14	1035	29%	77%	28%
21st Martha	1.60	6.7	6	27	24	29%	29%
10th Mary K.	.40	3.4	9	56	12	11%	11%

23	Mid Cup	2.6	2.2	1	25	25%	20%
16%	MasCo	4.0	2.4	9	75	17%	17%
15%	Masonit	4.4	4.4	7	30%	15%	15%
12%	MGM	1.2	8.9	11	25	13%	13%
9	MasovF			8	26%	9%	9%
15%	MasCo	1.60	9.3	7	17%	17%	17%
11	Masinc	.58	8.7	48	11%	11%	11%
31%	Matsue	1.4	9	1	24%	24%	24%
5	Mattel		6	90	7%	7%	7%
21%	MaryDS	1.16	5.3	51	21%	21%	21%
2%	MayerO	.90	4.3	9	3	21%	21%

254w May19 1.60s	5.9	11	244	274	274	274
23w McDermi	4	538	244	34	244	244

37%	McDonld	20	1	13	291	44%	44%
19%	McDonad	60	2.6	7	123	23%	23%
18%	McDonh	1	4.5	6	3	22	22
23%	McGEd	1.60	6.9	7	84	23%	23%
16%	McGrH	1	5.3	9	171	17%	17%
18%	McIntry	1	5.2	7	250	19%	19%
15%	McKee	1	6.7	5	197	15%	15%
18%	McLcan	53	3.0	7	3	19%	19%
9%	McLeod			13	185	10	9%

((continued on next page.)

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Consolidated Statement of Condition

December 31, 1977

ASSETS

Cash and demand accounts	\$ 95,775,359
Interest bearing deposits with banks	288,618,168
Precious metals	70,817,841
Investment securities	498,935,857
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreement to resell	165,000,000
Loans, net of unearned income	1,255,150,131
Allowance for possible loan losses	(21,505,167)
Loans (net)	1,233,644,964
Customers' liability under acceptances	87,990,900
Bank premises and equipment	15,865,025
Accrued interest receivable	44,681,461
Other assets	71,019,346

LIABILITIES

Deposits	\$2,047,646,981
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreement to repurchase	55,422,000
Other liabilities for borrowed money	3,159,756
Acceptances outstanding	89,677,157
Accrued interest payable	91,328,755
Other liabilities	23,157,845

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock	100,000,000
Surplus	78,146,591
Surplus representing convertible notes obligation assumed by parent corporation	12,490,000
Undivided profits	<u>71,319,836</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>261,956,427</u>
	<u>\$2,572,346,421</u>

Letters of credit outstanding	\$ 101 625 469
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of December 31, 1977, the total investments in precious metals and the precious metal content of gold and silver coins were substantially hedged by forward sales. The total unhedged position at that date was \$2.5 million.

A subsidiary of REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORA- TION

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

		Year ended December 31	
		1977	1976
Net income		\$19,522,394	\$16,562,371
Income applicable to common stock		18,660,588	16,562,371
Per share of common stock:			
Net income — primary		\$5.96	\$5.30
— fully diluted		5.48	4.89
Dividends declared:		1.00	.88

*On January 17, 1978, the Board of Directors of Republic New York Corporation declared a quarterly dividend to stockholders of record March 15, 1978 to be paid on April 1, 1978 of \$38 per share vs. \$25 per share paid on April 1, 1977.

Est. August 14, 19th Street, New York, New York 10013

ive System/Member Federal Deposit Insurance

New York • London • Nassau
(12 offices in Manhattan, Brighton, Queens & Suffolk Counties)

An affiliate of TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK HOLDING S.A. Luxembourg

rut. Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chicago, Frankfurt/Main, Geneva, Luxembourg, Manila, Mexico City, Montevideo, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.



هكذا اقول والحمد لله

هكذا في الاصل

- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	S&P	High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	S&P	High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	S&P	High	Low	Div	Yld	
16%	18%	Schultz	48	5.3	19	115	134	124	12%	41%	44%	Sybrn	47.0	6.8	2	35%	55	35	35	19%	17%	14%	UnRel	40	4.1	4	91%	16%	15%	15%
20%	22%	SCQA	1.1	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	Sybrn	48	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USF&A	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	4th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	5th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	12th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	20th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	25th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	30th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	35th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	40th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	45th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	50th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	55th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	60th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	65th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	70th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	75th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	80th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	85th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	90th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	95th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	100th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	105th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
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20%	22%	145th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
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20%	22%	175th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
20%	22%	180th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
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20%	22%	190th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
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20%	22%	200th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%	9%	9%	9%	20%	20%	20%	USG	184	6.5	5	20%	23%	29%	29%
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20%	22%	255th	30%	5.3	5.4	154	154	189	19	18%	20%	TRE	44	10	58	9%														

MEDIUM TERM LOAN

UBAF Bank Limited/Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.

Uban-Arab Japanese Finance Limited

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.

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NEW ISSUE

These Notes were offered and sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

February 3, 1978

US \$60,000,000

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Finance N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1983

Guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and interest by

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited

(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Gohshi Shingyo Ginko)

(A Japanese Corporation)

First Boston (Europe)
Limited

Crédit Lyonnais

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Limited

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Chase Manhattan
Limited

Commerzbank
Aktienbank

DBS-Daiwa Securities International
Limited

Manufacturers Hanover

Singapore Nanyang Merchant Banking
Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
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Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

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Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.

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Amec Bank
Limited

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Andelsbanken A/S Danabank

Andersen Bank U.S.

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Bank of Helsinki Ltd.

Bank Julius Baer International
Limited

Bank Leu International Ltd.

Bank Leumi le-Israel
Group

Bank Mess & Hope NV

The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Limited

Banque Européenne de Tokyo

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Privée S.A.

Banque du Rhin et de la Tamise S.A.

Banque Rothschild

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque Worms

Barclays Bank International
Limited

Baring Brothers & Co.,
Limited

Baring Saunas Limited

H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.

Bastogi International Limited

Bayrische Vereinsbank

Berger Bank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

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Bergen Bank S.A.K.

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Cazenove & Co.

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Christiania Bank and Kreditforening

Citibank International Group
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Continental Bank S.A.

County Bank Limited

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Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

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Creditanstalt-Bankverein

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Richard Dax & Co. Bankers
Kaiserstrasse 11, Frankfurt

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14 1971 Aktienbank

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Deutsche Girozentrale

The Development Bank of Singapore
Limited

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Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dominion Securities
Limited

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Aktienbank

Drexel Burnham Lambert
Limited

Effectenbank-Warburg
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Robert Fleming & Co.
Limited

Fuji International Finance
Limited

Gefina International
Limited

Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares to indicate non-letter positions. The numbers 1 through 53 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14				15						16				
17									18					
19			20						21					
		22					23							
24	25	26				27	28				29	30	31	
32				33	34						35			
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39				40						41				
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		45					46	47						
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61				62					63					

WEATHER

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PEANUTS



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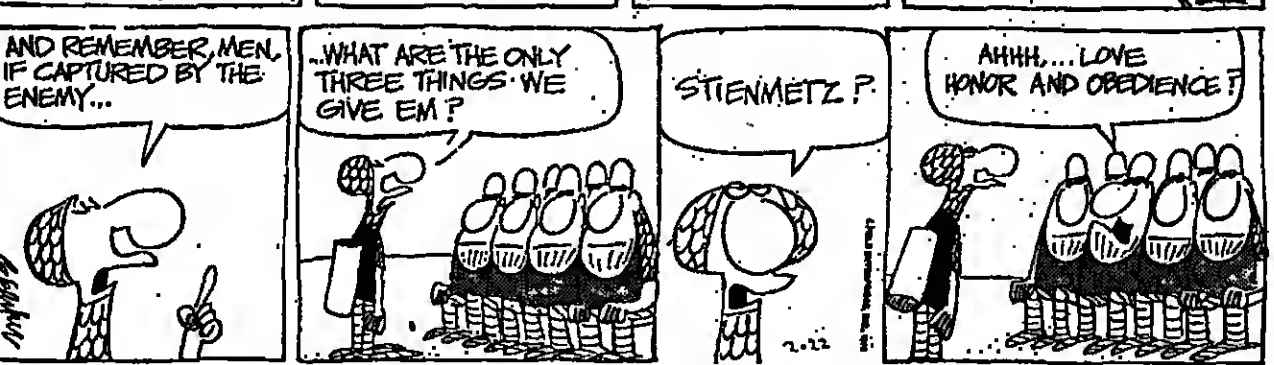
BEE TLE



ANDY



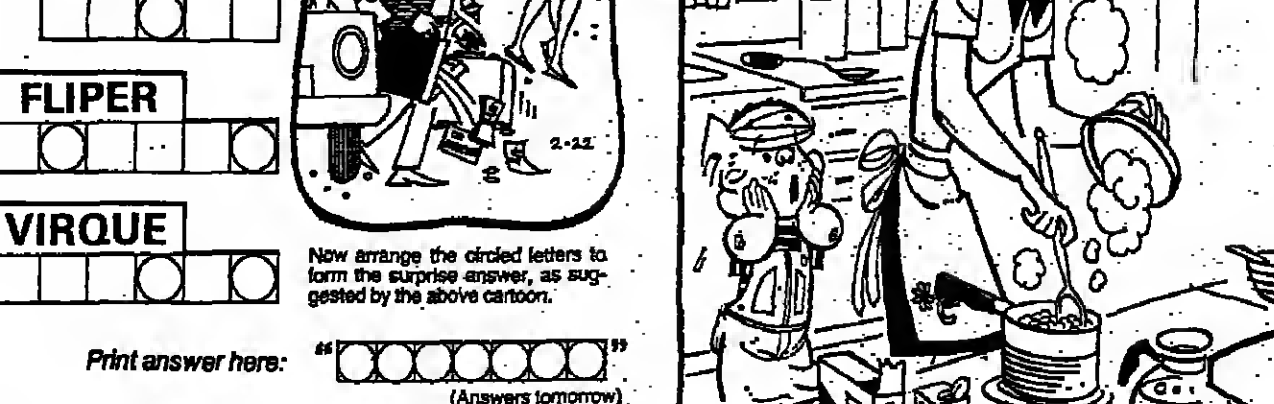
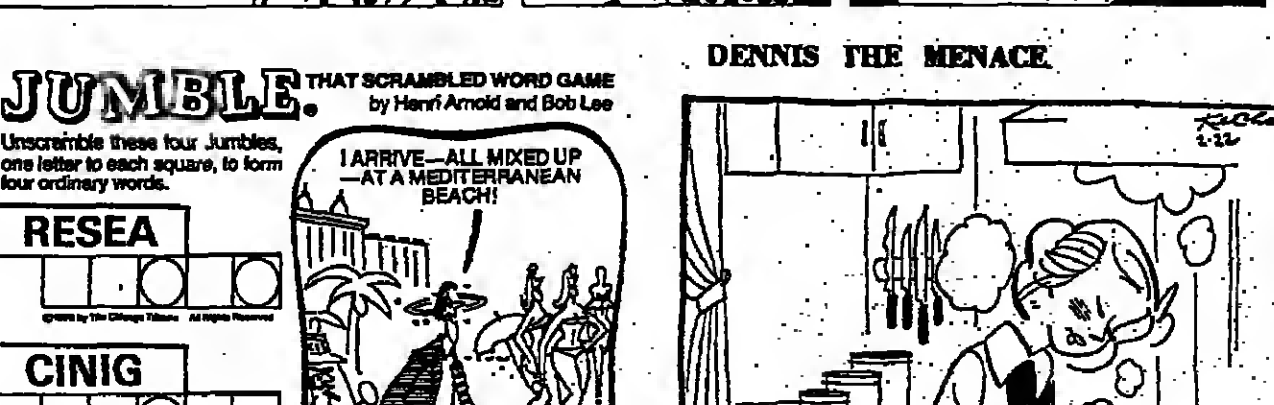
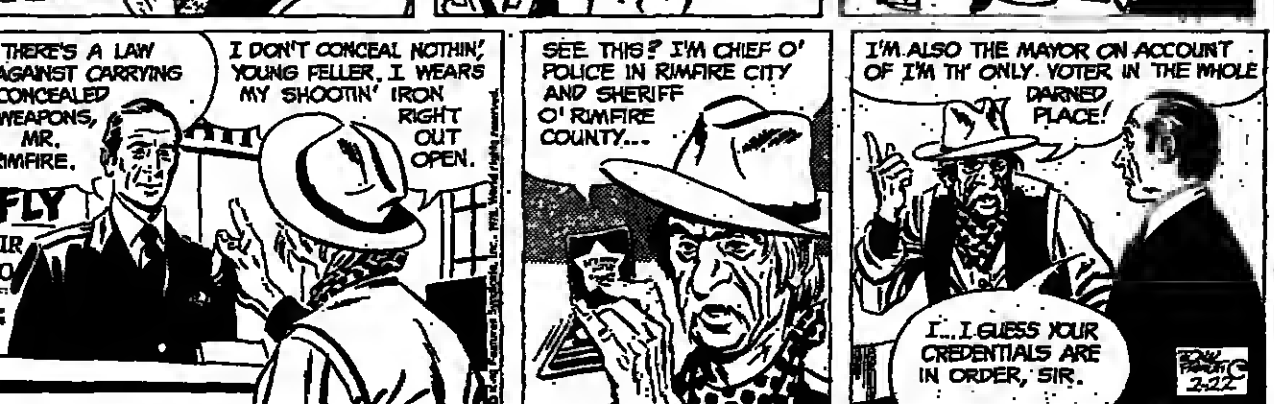
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WHERE THE WINGS GROW

A Memoir of a Childhood

By Agnes de Mille. Doubleday. 286 pp. Illustrated. 38.95.

Reviewed by Anna Kisselgoff

HERE IS Agnes de Mille's Finest Book. It has nothing to do with Uncle Cecil, although he gets a mention, and it has nothing to do with the art of dancing to which she has devoted her life. Rather, it is the wistful reminiscence contained subliminally in these earlier autobiographical volumes where gaiety, gumption and go colored the surface.

Even a girl whose father wanted her to be a tennis pro could become a dancer and choreograph "Oklahoma." This was the tone of the prior reminiscences beginning with "Dance to the Piper" in 1951 and "And Promenade Home" with "Speak My Dance With Me." Miss de Mille struck a best idealized note about her family and its circle. Unspoken prejudices were conceded. The trauma of her adored parents' divorce was not passed over so lightly as before.

In "Where the Wings Grow," Miss de Mille reaches farther back to see just where things went wrong. So deeply has she previously immersed upon the images of her California adolescence and the movie-star milieu of her screenwriter father that it comes as a surprise to learn of her earlier childhood summers in upstate New York's Sullivan County. The lush woodland resort community around which she builds her story here is the metaphor for that late itself. Paradise is lost when Agnes grows up, when people who loved hurt each other and when they leave those summers behind.

"It wasn't going to last. Our lovely time—it wasn't going to last." The author writes these words as late as page 193 of her 236-page memoir, but the theme is sounded sotto voce throughout, prevailing as dramatic as ever. Miss de Mille drops her clues along the way. "Where the Wings Grow" has the structure of a psychological drama whose tensions build, naturally but frighteningly. Those who are so inclined might cry at certain passages; Agnes de Mille strikes deepest here.

The setting is an enchanted wood called Merriewood, a property near Monticello with summer houses built at the turn of the century by associates and relatives of Henry George, Agnes's maternal grandfather, a social philosopher and proponent of the single-tax reform. The theme is just before World War I, with epilogues that relate to the not-so-happy state of the characters. The cast includes Southerners, Northerners, Jews, Catholics, Episcopalians, Japanese-American millionaires, poor rural whites, stockbrokers, would-be poets and a religious fanatic disguised as a tennis pro who must be kept from throttling the children. They all live by the side. It is a very American story.

The temptation is to see the reminiscences as another plod of Americana. Yet although exquisite writing style and historical data leave a valuable record of a life now past, it is a personal story that Miss de Mille brings forth with new depth.

The myth of childhood emerges here in all its poignancy with surprising power. The soft mud and vegetation in which the pale adolescent Agnes would immerse herself symbolizes the kingdom of her dreams. The immaturity the nature imagery in the prose is so rich, that instead of stilted excess, it exerts a pull strong as the real wildlife upon the child.

But "Where the Wings Grow" is not all descriptions of teeming fauna, of insects and porcupines, of a child's garden of phantasies. As a subtext, Miss de Mille weaves in an unusual story about a highly unusual family ready for marriage to Agnes's mother. It was this relative, Carol Hitch, Miss de Mille writes, "became 'the first case on record of an American-born lady marrying a Japanese.'" Caroline Jokichi Takamine, a young Japanese scientist, when he was a boarder at her mother's Oriental rooming house, fell in love with her. She and Jokichi lived in Merriewood in palatial Japanese splendor built upon a fortune in fertilizers and pharmaceuticals.

But the Japanese royalty other distinguished visitors streamed into the Shinto-style houses Dr. Takamine had related below the Catskills could erase the wound of the snubs Takamine's family experienced throughout his lives.

Whatever compelled Cecil Mille to speak of his Jewish mother as Episcopalian was flected in the anti-Semitic marks that filtered down from the Merriewood Country into little Agnes's consciousness. She didn't want to play Jewish children, she said.

Takamine boys, despite their privileged status, could not be American citizens. As the author writes, they were part of Yellow Peril.

Below the surface of his summer days—of homemade cream, rock-pool swimming, making, camping, laughter—a close-knit clan-seethed tensions of bigotry and o types of prejudice, prelude to Oriental rooming houses. At the end, Miss de Mille throws sudden curve with an unexpected feminist message.

The ladies of Merriewood, so busy being proper—"The valuable thing a woman had for her 'good name'—that I drove off their men. Taken followed Japanese tradition, this matter by seeking comp outside his marriage, while Ham de Mille, Agnes's father divorced his wife.

Later it was "the sad and lively women who walked the paths of Merriewood" after a life "suffering" and human unrecognized. Miss de Mille asks that Victorian strictures were faultiest likely, it a time lag between Europe and America. Here was Victorian without Victoria. Merriewood as provincial as the society which it existed.

Anna Kissehoff reviews for the New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusca

In the diagrammed deal, South held an unappealing hand and ended the satisfactory contract of four spades after his partner opened with clubs, strong and artificial.

South thought he had an easy trick, but changed his mind after the first four tricks. He won the opening heart lead in dummy with the queen and led a club. East won and played a second heart—a club would have been better—and dummy won with the king. The lead of the diamond ace now revealed the bad trump break, and South had to act carefully.

He made the key play of cashing the diamond ace, and then led the heart ace, permitting East to ruff. The position was now as follows:

WEST
♠ Q9
♥ A
♦ KJ109
♣ —

EAST
♠ K75
♥ —
♦ —
♣ KQ75

SOUTH
♠ J1086
♥ —
♦ 87
♣ 4

East was now in difficulty. If he had played the king and another trump, South would have unblocked the queen, drawn trumps and finessed in diamonds. Heart ruff would have provided the re-entry to repeat the diamond finesse and make the maining tricks.

East found that the alternate of leading a club was no improvement. South ruffed with the queen of spades and led the heart overruling with the ten while East ducked. East took the king but could not avoid giving South the lead to finesse in diamonds after the last trump had disappeared from the East hand.

If East had still had his singleton diamond in the diagram position, he would have been forced to lead it to defeat the contract.

There was, however, a whiff of defense for East, even as the play had gone. In the diagrammed position, East should have led a suit trump, and the declarer would have no answer. He could range to ruff his club loss at the cost of losing control.

WEST (1)
♠ —
♥ J983
♦ Q542
♣ A18653

EAST
♠ K7532
♥ 765
♦ A876
♣ KQ75

SOUTH
♠ J10864
♥ 1072
♦ 873
♣ 42

East and West were vulnerable. If bidding:

West North East South
Pass 2♦ Pass 2♦
Pass 3♦ Pass 3♦
Pass 4♦ Pass 3♦

West led the heart three.

Relief Staff Bolstered

Baseball '78: 'Balance' s Keynote of Royals

By Leonid Koppett

SW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT)—The outlook for the Western Division of American League in the 1978 ball season:

Kansas City—After two straight first-place finishes and two light fifth-game playoff losses, the Yankees, the Royals remain a strong, basically young team capable of taking the next step into the World Series. Getting Alvin Dark, the left-hander, to share relief responsibilities with Doug Bird, the right-hander, they seem better in department (for Ervynsky, gave up Mark Little, the right-hander whom Bird had wanted.) The daily lineup has red itself offensively and defensively, with speed well suited the artificial turf in the new home park.

no new players are trying to be in Clint Ertle, a right-hander, will challenge John Perry for first base, which will become a platoon position designated hitter over, of course.) And a product the new-defunct Royals academy, U.S. Washington, is a top candidate, at least for the role of backup catcher. The role of manager Whitely Her team is "balance."

—The most active of all American League teams in personnel changes in the last two years, the Rangers rank as a full-grown challenger to the Royals, as they were during the second half of last season, after Hunter succeeded. Frank Howard, the manager, is strikingly different again, as last year's two top pitchers, Niekirk and Gaylord Ry, have gone to the National League. The new starting alignment involves Jon Matlack (from

the Mets), Ferguson Jenkins (back to the scene of his success in 1974 and 1976), Doc Medich and Doyle Alexander (a holdover), Derold Knowles and Adrian Devine of last year's bullpen are also gone, but Paul Lindblad is still there. So is Dock Kins.

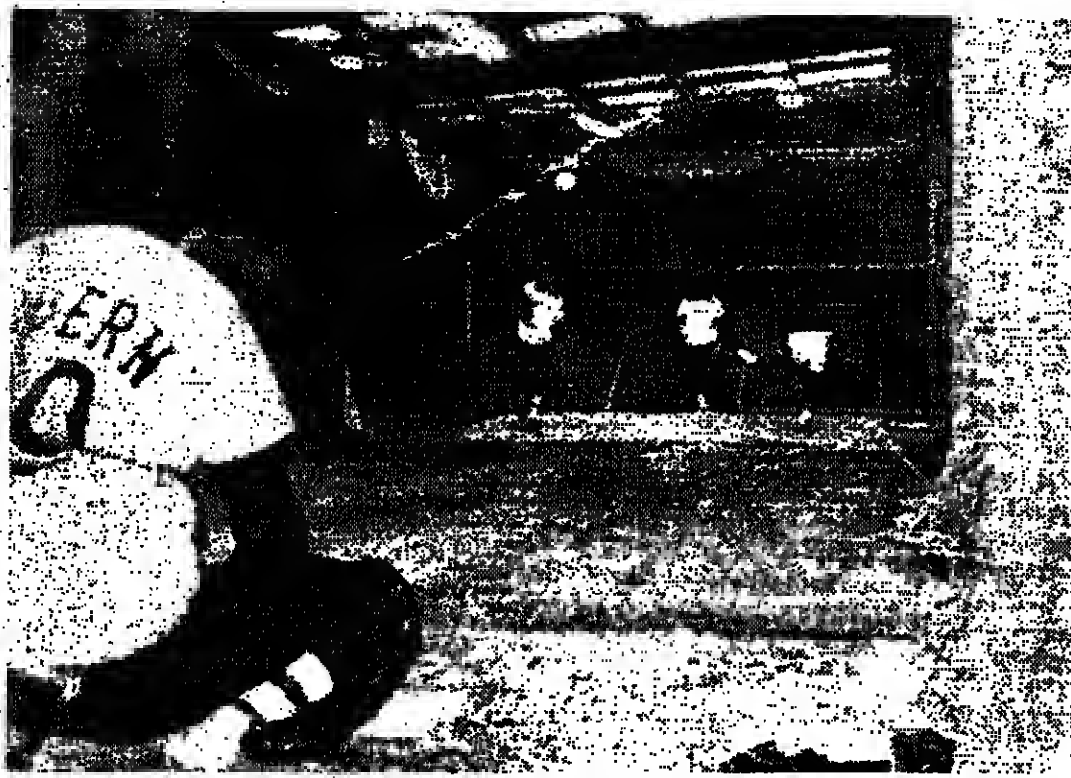
Richie Zisk and Al Oliver have been added to the outfield and designated hitter corps which also includes Willie Horton. The infield is the same (with Campy Companser turning 36 next month), and Jim Sundberg is an outstanding catcher.

California—The most disappointing team in either league last year, the Angels have again spent money and again lost strong on paper. They are now under the direction of Buzzy Bavasi, who hoped to get Gene Mauch to manage but couldn't pry him away from Minnesota. In his trade with the Angels got not only Bobby Bonds but a rookie outfielder everyone likes, Thad Bosley. They will have to make up for the departure of Zisk and Oscar Gamble. The White Sox did better than expected last season but were eventually brought down by insufficient pitching, and that seems to be the problem still. Wilbur Wood's comeback is still uncertain. Francisco Barrios was the best starter last year, and Lerrin Lagrow the top reliever. Manager Bob Lemon has to find more pitching to match last year's total of 90 victories, or even to stay over 500 (which requires 82 victories).

Minnesota—Hit hard by free-agent departures—Bostock and Larry Hise in particular—the Twins face a rebuilding job with young players, who started out well last year, but sagged toward the end. Rod Carew, of course, is the offensive superstar, but there will be less power around him. Manager Gene Mauch usually has success developing new pitchers, and came up with a 30-game winner in Dave Cella last year and a fine reliever in Bill Castro. Basically, though, the Twins will find out whether or not their own farm system, and well-selected acquisitions, can keep them competitive.

Seattle—The Mariners wound up more successful than Toronto, last year, largely because of a circumstance that will exist again in 1978: They are in the same division as the dismantled Oakland A's.

Seattle's more prominent acquisitions this year are Bruce Boche, from Cleveland, and Bob Robertson, the former Pittsburgh Pirate. They no longer have Carlos Lopez and Dave Collins and pitchers Rick Lang-



Chicago White Sox players shifted to an enclosed facility of the St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg, Fla., as rain fell in Florida Monday. The catcher is Mike Colbern.

gun last year with too little behind them, but now there are Don Aase (from Boston), Chris Knap and Dave Frost (from Chicago) and Dave Laroche, the reliever acquired in midseason last year. If everything falls into place, the Angels will be on a par with Kansas City and Texas in an exciting race.

Chicago—Bill Veck again has mined the second-level free agents and in his trade with the Angels got not only Bobby Bonds but a rookie outfielder everyone likes, Thad Bosley. They will have to make up for the departure of Zisk and Oscar Gamble. The White Sox did better than expected last season but were eventually brought down by insufficient pitching, and that seems to be the problem still. Wilbur Wood's comeback is still uncertain. Francisco Barrios was the best starter last year, and Lerrin Lagrow the top reliever. Manager Bob Lemon has to find more pitching to match last year's total of 90 victories, or even to stay over 500 (which requires 82 victories).

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Philadelphia Phillies' Barry Foote practices swing as coach Billy DeMars watches in camp at Clearwater, Fla.

and, like the Blue Jays, are juggling a lot of players, whose reputations have yet to be made. In the Kingdom, batted balls fly easily and bounce sharply (on the artificial surface), and the Seattle pitching staff gave up more runs than any other team in the league last year—855. That's 231 runs more than the Mariners scored, and since there's no dramatic improvement visible in the pitching, the offense gap is too big to close. Still, the Mariners avoided last place by finishing half a game ahead of the A's last year, and they can't expect much more than that in 1978.

Oakland—The A's have the same team that finished last in 1977, despite the presence of some exceptional rookies: Mitchell Page and Tony Armas in the outfield, Wayne Gross at third and pitchers Rick Lang-

ford, Doug Bair and Pablo Torrealba. Older pros like Manny Sanguillen and Billy North are still around—and, of course, Vida Blue. And the A's did have an exceptional run of injuries shortly after Bobby Winkles took over as manager from Jack McKeon before the midpoint of the season.

But between seasons, while Charley Finley was trying to sell the team so that it could move to Denver, preparations for another season were at a standstill, and the farm system has been stripped. The whole Oakland situation is demoralizing, and Seattle seems to be the only team the A's could overtake.

NBA Results

Monday's Games
Chicago 106, Cleveland 95 (Illinois 21, Oakland 16; Purvis 20, Russell 15)

U.S. Soccer, in Big-League Move, Starts Spring Training, Too

By Alex Yanniss

MIAMI, Feb. 21 (NYT)—Last year the Cosmos held spring training in East Rutherford, N.J., in the snow and the freezing rain of a Northeast winter. The players brought their lunch; Werner Roth, captain of the team, always brought his sandwiches. And the Cosmos' standard of living was higher than that of most soccer clubs.

The Rochester Lancers, long the North American Soccer League's poorest team, ate at McDonald's. Plain hamburgers, mind you; "cheese was extra," said a Lancer who counted his pennies.

This year, as the NASL approaches the big time, many teams are having their first real spring training in real weather. The stars of the South and the Far West. The Lancers, who paid nothing to join the league in 1970 and who are now said to be worth \$3 million, are on their way to three weeks in San Diego. The Cosmos are here in Miami. Roth is getting chauffeur service to their training site at Miami Dade South Community College, and he is eating sirloin steak.

Though the average salary of an NASL player, at \$19,000, is still far below the average in baseball (\$76,000), basketball (\$143,000), football (\$55,000) and hockey (\$86,000), the promise is of better days ahead—even with the retirement of Pele, whose presence for three years lent glamour to soccer in the United States.

"Now things have changed," Roth says. "Players are dedicated, because soccer is the job that puts bread on their tables. Two years ago I would've been drinking beer. Not now. Now I'm a professional soccer player, and I do not drink beer."

Two years ago as well, Roth was a member of the Cosmos. But he was only nominally in the world of the pros.

Soccer appears to have come a long way, even in a year. Creating a team used to be almost a moment-to-moment activity. Last year, for example, the Lancers went to Giants Stadium for the Cosmos' home opener with two players who had arrived from overseas just one day before.



Niki Lauda, the 1977 Formula One champion, wears hood as he prepares for practice run at Kyalami, South Africa, site of a Grand Prix March 4. The safety-conscious driver, who was severely burned in a 1976 crash, refused to train part of Monday while a doctor was absent from track. "I don't believe in taking chances," he said.

The Soccer Scene

A Friendly Foe Is Awaiting Keegan

LONDON, Feb. 21 (IHT)—The night of the European Cup final in Rome last May forged a deep and special bond between two men who, in Munich tomorrow, become international opponents once more.

Liverpool's euphoria, and Borussia Monchengladbach's disappointment had scarcely had time to evaporate when Bert Vogts, West Germany's most experienced defender, went knocking on Kevin Keegan's door. Keegan had given Vogts the run-around of a lifetime and Vogts, whose terrier-like marking subdued even Johan Cruyff in the 1974 World Cup final, had called to congratulate his victor and ask him to share drinks.

"Above all else that night," recalls Keegan, "Bert Vogts was my respect. I realized just how much a man he is. Now, although neither is fluent in the other's tongue, Vogts and Keegan meet to share drinks and to talk together into the night."

Vogts, indeed, has become a firm friend since Keegan's £500,000 summer transfer to Hamburg, a man who has helped his English colleague through the turmoil and despair that has followed at S.V. Hamburg. Shortly after Keegan arrived, four of the Hamburg team made their resentment felt despite the language barrier. "I got the impression they'd sooner kick the ball out of play than pass my way," he says.

Banned 8 Weeks

His own support was weakened when Peter Khronos, the general manager who had persuaded Hamburg to pay the fee, was forced out of the club. And, last December, Keegan was banned from playing in the Bundesliga for eight weeks after punching an opponent who perpetually scythed him down.

Keegan has not played since then and, though he has worked like the devil to keep his body trim and fit, England has taken a rare gamble in playing him in Munich against the West German world champions. In London last weekend, Keegan was treated as a superstar, a prodigious passing through, but he looked to have stored up an immense amount of nervous frustration.

Some of that depression, however, was eased last Wednesday, his 27th birthday, when Gunther Netzer, who has returned after

his exile in Spain, then Switzerland, assured him that as the new general manager, he intends to build a new side around Keegan. Thus the prolonged rumor, the stories (some of which Keegan says are true) that he would be sold to New York or to Spain, are put aside. But, as Keegan himself is now well aware, the integration of his abundant, Pimpernel skills into a German set-up is having to begin again from scratch.

Meanwhile, he desperately seeks to raise his game once more against Germany, and against his friend Vogts even though, as Keegan plays a more central role for England, they will not meet as often as in Rome.

England, injuries permitting, will play the same team which defeated Italy at Wembley last November. And, apart from Keegan's own form, keen eyes will be focused on Trevor Francis, a player who many, myself included, felt six years ago was the teen-ager destined to replace the artful and polished gifts of Bobby Charlton.

Francis plays for Birmingham City, a struggling club which has time and again refused his ambitions to "win" things. Additionally, injuries in his teens held him back. Yet in South America last summer, the Brazilians recognized Francis's precise and intuitive touch play. Now, with Francis's return to Birmingham again at boiling point, the richest clubs in England—and Juventus of Italy, too—are gathering with offers of between £700,000 and £1-million.

The path of West Germany, meanwhile, has suddenly stumbled across a few ripples. Favorites to retain the world trophy if only they could hold on to last year's form, the Germans are nervously fidgeting with new midfield men and defenders. They have, however, the manliness of Vogts to draw on, the experience of goalkeeper Sepp Maier who last week completed 400 consecutive games for Bayern Munich, the midfield power of Rainer Bonhof, and up front, the wingers to feed their greatest jewel: Klaus Fischer.

Fischer, banned for life after being involved in the Schalke bribery scandal of 1971, is now not only reprieved, not only scoring goals as only Gerd Mueller could before him, but likely to

be named captain against England. Thus the English, with a suspended star and the Germans, with a once-banned captain, meet in friendly rivalry.

Their problems are nothing to those of Scotland, which has, so far, managed to persuade only one nation, Bulgaria, to offer a workout before the World Cup. The Bulgarians are in Glasgow tomorrow, to meet a Scotland team which has become a lottery. Arctic weather conditions causing postponements to vital club fixtures have shorn the Scottish squad of nine players, injury rules out three more, and so Scotland fields in some places men who are fourth and fifth choice.

But it is an ill wind... and for Jim Blyth, the Coventry goalkeeper, for Graeme Souness, the new £225,000 Liverpool midfield player, and even for Archie Gemmill, recalled as captain after being left out, opportunity beckons. Each has been told that a class performance will put him on the plane for Argentina and that is a far more valued prize than anything England, the Scots' rivals as well as neighbors, have to play for.

Moser Loses Appeal on Race Disqualification

BERN, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—The International Ski Federation (FIS) has rejected an appeal by the Austrian Ski Federation against the disqualification of Austrian star Annemarie Moser-Proell from a World Cup giant slalom race at Val d'Isère, France, last December.

A spokesman at FIS headquarters here said a FIS committee had taken the decision at a meeting in Lahti, Finland, where the World Nordic Ski Championships are going on.

The decision means Moser is definitively disqualified from the race, in which she finished second, because her ski suit was less resistant to wind than FIS regulations allow.

\$140,000 in Prizes Available For a Grass Court Tennisman

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—The Sponsors of the Queen's Club Grand Prix tennis tournament here in June announced today a bonus of \$250,000 (about £80,000) to the winner—if he goes on to take the Wimbledon title.

The Queen's Club event, revived last year, is the last grass-court event before Wimbledon but there have always been allegations that the players at Queen's did not give the tournament their best effort. The last man to win at Queen's and then at Wimbledon was John Newcombe of Australia in 1967.

Tournament director Clive Bernstein said: "To answer all the criticisms that players at Queen's do not try, the sponsors are putting up this 'unique prize to make sure they do.'"

The sponsors, Rawlings, the soft drinks manufacturers, have increased overall prize money for the event to £70,000 and the winner will get £10,000.

The Wimbledon champion this year will collect £19,000, so a player taking both titles will earn £79,000.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Islanders	38	12	10	82	249	143
Philadelphia	33	14	10	76	221	144
Atlanta	22	23	15	59	183	183
N.Y. Rangers	19	28	11	49	190	202

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	pts	GF	GA
Chicago	32	12	13	78	208	140
Vancouver	15	20	13	43	179	220
Colorado	12	20	15	39	179	221
Minnesota	13	27	6	32	145	223
St. Louis	12	27	3	27	119	219

Wales Conference

Norris Division

	W	L	T	pts	GF	GA
Montreal	32	12	13	78	208	140
Los Angeles	25	13	12	56	172	164
Pittsburgh	19	23	14	52	183	184
Detroit	22	26	9	53	175	182
Washington	11	28	11	33	130	224

Adams Division

	W	L	T	pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	32	12	13	78	208	140
Boston	25	13	12	56	172	164
Toronto	19	23	14	52	183	184
Cleveland	22	26	9	53	175	182

Monday's Game

Montreal 4, Buffalo 2 (Lemieux 2, Robinson, Hecle; Macdonald, Savard)

College Basketball

East

Army 74, Manhattan 58.
Stanford 82, Clark 78.
Cortland 86, Binghamton 84.
Dartmouth 85, Massachusetts 70.
Florida 87, Williams 84.
Syracuse 87, Brock 86.
Syracuse 87, Fordham 82.

South

Citadel 85, James Madison 84.
Florida 86, Mississippi 82.
North Carolina 86, South Carolina 70.
LSU 101, Auburn 85.
Rollins 91, Wake Forest 86.
Wake-Milwaukee 74, Howard 86.

Midwest

Macalester 63, St. Olaf 60.
NW Missouri 111, SE Missouri 97.
NW Missouri 88, St. Mary's 70.
St. Thomas 52, Hamline 43.

Southwest

Texas-Arlington 71, Arkansas 61.
SW Texas 82, Angelo 77.
Texas Tech 77, Oregon 77.

West

Long Beach 81, St. Basil 74.
Puget Sound 85, St. Martin's 86.

NHL Mark at 27

MONTREAL, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Montreal Canadiens stretched their record National Hockey League unbeaten streak to 27 games last night, defeating the Buffalo Sabres, 4-2, behind defenseman Larry Robinson's tie-breaking second-period goal, a pair of tallies by Jacques Lemaire and Guy Lafleur's three assists.

Soccer Tickets Selling

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 20 (AP).—Travel agents say they have sold about 20,000 of the 30,000 tickets available to foreigners for the World Cup soccer playoffs starting here June 1.

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(An international call means business.)

"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

With one Brazilian gene, an-

PEOPLE: *Chaplin Burned First Film
Daughter Geraldine Says:*

Actress Geraldine Chaplin says that her father, Charlie Chaplin, burned the negative of the first film he produced because he had not directed or acted in it and was envious of its high quality, according to an interview in the March issue of McCall's magazine. She said she learned from her mother, Ooma, that Chaplin, who died last Christmas, had burned the film, which was about a seagull, or "something like that," and starred Edna Purviance. She said her father would not have cared so much about a merely adequate film. "I'm sure that the Purviance film must have been wonderful or Daddy would not have burned it," she said.

Nigel Short, a 12-year-old smoochboy from Manchester, won 23 and drew one of the 23 simultaneous chess games he played Monday in London when he was crowned champion. He has money from bank, insurance, stock-broking and newspaper companies. He wrapped up the games in 4 hours 20 minutes. Experts consider him the best chess player for his age.

ANDRES SEGOVIA, a popularized classical guitar music, celebrated his 1 birthday Tuesday. He's had three wives three guitars in his life.

Allen, Wilt Chamberlain, B Winkler, Vitas Gerulaitis, Rod Stewart.

of art, which Hitler had ordered hidden as it became apparent Germany would lose the war.

American photographer Ansel Adams, whose works are on display Monday, was made an honorary member of the city's Committee of Graphic Artists on his 76th birthday. Tass reported. Tass said more than 80,000 people have visited the exhibit of photographs since it opened two weeks ago. Adams lives in Carmel, Calif.

On a trip to West Germany, the two tracked down 30 surviving war artists, but only four agreed to appear on the program. One called the paintings "rigid, similar, grim and unhappy" and said the artists were told to paint only what Hitler wanted.

In Towson, Md., fireman Ernest Yates found what he thought was a flashy glass ring lying on a snowy sidewalk and dropped it in his pocket. A couple of days later he heard on a radio broadcast that comedian

.. The Army's top legal officer, the judge advocate-general, ruled in 1950 that the works had been seized after the war, not during hostilities. He said enemy property which may be used for military purposes is subject to seizure during war, but that other movable property must be respected and cannot be taken.

Red Skelton, 64, had lost a \$150,000 diamond ring last year, and he said he had turned to Tucson State University and visiting drama classes there. Skelton told police he had been using hand cream for a burn and that the diamond ring had caused the burn to slip off. Yates said that until he heard the broadcast, he hadn't realized that the stones were diamonds.

Many Are Lost

After the war ended, almost 9,000 works were shipped to the United States. A few are on display in federal installations, but many are lost or unaccounted for. In 1973, the Army listed the rise of the collection at 9,300 "works."

The judge advocate-general said that current conditions in West Germany should be considered, adding that pictures seized in 1945 as likely to encourage Nazism or militarism might now be viewed as harmless.

More than 1,600 paintings were returned to West Germany in 1961, but they have not been placed on exhibition. Bess Harman, former curator of the Army art collection, noted in an interview that this country in 1970 returned to Japan a much smaller art collection of some 155 paintings.

New York City Mayor Edward Koch heads the list of the "10 Most Desirable Bachelors of 1978," according to *Forum* magazine. Others on the list, in order: Reggie Jackson, John Travolta, Mike and the Newbeaters, Woody Allen, and the New York Yankees. *Forum* also ranked the 100 most desirable women of 1978. —SAMUEL HUSTON

PERSONNEL WANTED | SITUATIONS WAN

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